

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 9 (A)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg RG

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub "A"

VOLUME NO. 9

SERIALS 693

thru

766

INVENTORIED BY ehFile No: 65-15348Re: Rosenberg

REVIEWED BY

Date: 3/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
693	1/20/53	Serial through sheet	1	1	
693A	1/20/53		1	1	
693B	1/20/53		1	1	
693C	1/21/53		1	1	
693D	1/21/53		1	1	
693E	1/21/53		1	1	
693F	1/21/53		1	1	
693G	1/21/53		1	1	
693H	1/3/53	NY Herald Tribune	2	2	
694	1/3/53	NY Mirror	3	3	
695	1/3/53	NY Times	3	3	
696	1/3/53	NY Mirror	2	2	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
696A	1/3/53	Newspaper Clippings	1	1	
696B	1/3/53		1	1	
697	1/3/53		3	3	
698	1/4/53		3	3	
699	1/4/53		2	2	
700	1/4/53		2	2	
701	1/4/53		2	2	
702	1/4/53		2	2	
703	1/4/53		1	1	
704	1/4/53		1	1	
705	1/5/53		1	1	
706	1/5/53		1	1	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
707	1/5/53	Newspaper Clipping	2	2	
708	1/5/53		1	1	
709	1/5/53		1	1	
710	1/4/53		1	1	
711	1/5/53		2	2	
712	1/5/53		1	1	
713	1/5/52		2	2	
714	1/5/52		2	2	
714A	1/21/53	Serial Transfer sheet	1	1	
714B	1/21/53		1	1	
714C	1/21/53		1	1	
714E	1/21/53		1	1	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
714F	1/5/53	Newspaper Clippings	1	1	
715	1/6/52		2	2	
716	1/6/52		2	2	
717	1/6/52		1	1	
718	1/6/52		1	1	
719	1/6/52		2	2	
720	1/6/52		2	2	
721	1/6/53		2	2	
722	1/6/52		2	2	
723	1/6/52		1	1	
724	1/6/52		1	1	
725	1/6/52		1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
726	1/6/52	Newspaper Clippings	1	1	
727	1/20/53	Serial transmittal sheet	1	1	
728	1/20/53	{	1	1	
729	1/20/53		1	1	
729A B. G. A. D. E. F.	1/21/53		1	1	
729B	1/7/53	News. Clippings	1	1	
731	1/7/53	{	2	2	
732	1/7/53		1	1	
733	1/7/53		1	1	
734	1/7/53	{	1	1	
735	1/7/53		1	1	
736	1/7/53		1	1	

INVENTORIED BY subFile No: 65-15348Re: DorenbergREVIEWED BY subDate: 3/78

(Month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
737	1/7/53	News Clippings	1	1	
738	1/7/53	{	1	1	
739	1/7/53	{	1	1	
739AB	1/21/53	serial transfer sheet	1	1	
740	1/8/53	News Clippings	1	1	
741	1/8/53	{	1	1	
742	1/8/53	{	1	1	
743	1/8/53	{	1	1	
743A	1/8/53	{	2	2	
744	1/20/53	serial transfer sheets	1	1	
745	1/20/53	{	1	1	
745a	1/20/53	{	1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: GreenbergREVIEWED BY adDate: 3/7/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
745B	1/20/53	serial transfer sheet	1	1	
745c	1/20/53	{	1	1	
745E	1/20/53	{	1	1	
745F	1/20/53	{	1	1	
746	1/20/53	{	1	1	
746A	1/20/53	{	1	1	
747	1/20/53	{	1	1	
748	1/9/53	News. Clipping	2	2	
748a	1/20/53	serial transfer sheet	1	1	
748b	1/20/53	{	1	1	
749	1/10/53	News. Clipping	1	1	
750	1/10/53	{	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
751	1/10/53	Newspaper Clippings	6	6	
751a,b					
c,d,e,f	1/24/53	Serial transfer sheet	1	1	
751g		SS SS	1	1	
751h	1/24/53				
752	1/11/53	News. Clippings	4	4	
753	1/11/53	~	2	2	
753A	1/11/53	~	2	2	
754	1/11/53	~	2	2	
755	1/11/53	~	1	1	
756	1/12/53	~	2	2	
757	1/12/53	~	1	1	
758	1/12/53	~	1	1	
759	1/12/53	~	1	1	

Re: Rosenberg

REVIEWED BY Sub
Date: 3/28 (month/year)

1001/001

TRANSFER SHEET
CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FD-5
(7-10-52)

FILE 65-15348-A
Class Number

Serials 693 Last Serial 1/20/53
Date

Serials transferred to 65-15348-D-57
Date

Serials _____
Date

Employee: _____
Date

To: _____
RECHARGE
From: _____
Date

TRANSFER SHEET
CHARGE-OUT SLIP

(7-10-52)

FILE 65-15348-A
Class Number Last Serial 1/20/53 Date

Serials 693A Date

Serials transferred to 65-15348-D-59 Date

Serials _____ Date

Serials _____ Date

Employee: _____

RECHARGE

_____ Date

To: _____ From: _____

TRANSFER SHEET
CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FD-5
(7-52)

FILE 65-15348-A

1/20/53

Class

Number

Last Serial

Date

Serials

693B

Serials transferred to 65-15348-D-58

Date

Serials

Date

Date

Employee:

RECHARGE

Date

To:

From:

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FILE 65-15348-A
CLASS

NUMBER

1721/53
LAST SERIAL

DATE

SERIALS

693C

transferred to 65-15348-E-126

DATE

SERIALS

DATE

SERIALS

DATE

EMPLOYEE:

RECHARGE

DATE

TO:

FROM:

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FILE 65-15348-A

CLASS

NUMBER

1/21/53
LAST SERIAL

DATE

SERIALS

693D

DATE

SERIALS

transferred to 65-15348-E-130

DATE

SERIALS

DATE

EMPLOYEE:

RECHARGE

DATE

TO:

FROM:

FILE

65-15348A

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1/21/53

CLASS

NUMBER

LAST SERIAL

DATE

SERIALS

693E

DATE

transferred to 65-15348-E-129

SERIALS

DATE

SERIALS

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EMPLOYEE:

RECHARGE

DATE

TO:

FROM:

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FILE 65-15348- 1/21/53
CLASS NUMBER LAST SERIAL DATESERIALS 693F DATESERIALS transferred to 65-15348-128 DATESERIALS DATEEMPLOYEE: RECHARGEDATETO: FROM: DATE

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FILE 65-15348-A

12/53

CLASS

NUMBER

LAST SERIAL

DATE

SERIALS 693G

DATE

SERIALS

transferred to 65-15348-E-127

DATE

SERIALS

DATE

EMPLOYEE:

RECHARGE

DATE

TO:

FROM:

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
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TRAINING UNIT

Rosenbergs Lose in Plea For Clemency

Judge Finds Crime Worse Than Murder

Defense Plans Appeal to President, and a Stay of Execution Is Indicated

*Partial text of opinion denying
clemency to Rosenbergs—Page 6*

By Harold Brown

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied yesterday to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, judicial clemency which would have commuted their death sentences scheduled to be carried out at Sing Sing Prison in the week of Jan. 11.

"I still feel that their crime was worse than murder," Judge Kaufman, who sentenced the former electrical engineer and his wife to death on April 5, 1951, stated in his opinion.

In considering a request for mercy on behalf of the Rosenbergs, who were convicted March 29, 1951, for conspiring to transmit the secrets of the atomic bomb to Soviet Russia, Judge Kaufman quoted this passage from George Eliot's "Romola":

"There is a mercy which is weakness, and even treason, against the common good."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

N. Y.
DATED JAN 3 1952
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15300-A 6934

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 4 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Plans Appeal to Truman

Judge Kaufman's action in United States District Court closed one more avenue of hope for the condemned couple. Their attorney, Emanuel Bloch, indicated that he would press an appeal for executive clemency to President Truman. In this connection, he is expected to apply to Judge Kaufman for a stay of execution, the jurist having indicated that he would give the Rosenbergs time to make such an appeal.

There is also one other legal approach open to the Rosenbergs. They may appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a review of a decision by the Court of Appeals last Wednesday upholding a decision by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan to deny the couple a new trial.

"I have meditated and reflected long and difficult hours over the sentence in this case," said Judge Kaufman in his opinion. "I have studied and restudied the record and I have seen nothing, nor has anything been presented to me, to cause me to change the sentence originally imposed."

"Nor have I seen any evidence that the defendants have experienced any remorse or repentance."

(Continued on page 6, column 4)

Rosenberg

(Continued from page one)

he continued. "Unfortunately, in its place, this court has been subjected to a mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure.

"This court, however, is not subject to such organized campaign and the pressures which have been brought to bear in this case, nor does it require such tactics to make it cognizant of the human tragedy involved."

At another point he declared:

"We are dealing with the type of offense which is a crime of the mind and the heart. While the law under which the defendants Rosenberg were convicted does not recognize degrees of their offense, the court may, upon sentencing, take that factor into consideration.

"Their traitorous acts were of over information to Russia concerning the most deadly weapon known to man, thereby exposing millions of their countrymen to danger and death."

Judge Kaufman said that Julius was the highest degree. They turned

Rosenberg had direct contacts with Soviet representatives, that he disbursed large amounts of "Russian espionage funds" and that he was the "principal recruiter for scientists and technicians" in the conspiracy. His wife, Ethel, the jurist observed, "older in years and wise in Communist doctrines, aided and abetted and advised her husband." The couple have two small children.

"Even as the Soviet Union took all our help and demanded more, while we were battling a common enemy, they were stealthily picking our pockets of our most secret atomic data," Judge Kaufman declared.

"What right have these defendants now to cry, 'Russia was our ally,' when they were the very ones caught with their hands in our pockets, trying to filch from their own country this weapon which, were its secrets inviolate, might have been crucial in maintaining peace in the post-war world.

"It is apparent that Russia was conscious of the fact that the United States had the one weapon which gave it military superiority

and that, at any price, it had to wrest that superiority from the United States by stealing the secret information concerning that weapon.

"The tragedy of it is that it was successful."

Others Co-operated

Judge Kaufman pointed out that David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and Harry Gold, who were co-defendants, had co-operated with the government.

"Neither defendant has seen fit to follow the course of Greenglass and Gold," he continued. "Their lips have remained sealed and they prefer the glory they believe will be theirs by the martyrdom which will be bestowed upon them by those who enlisted them in this diabolical conspiracy (and who, indeed, desire them to remain silent)."

Judge Kaufman indicated he was not unmoved by the fact that the Rosenbergs have two small children, but pointed out that the defendants were "not moved by any consideration for their families and their children in committing their crimes."

It was here that he quoted the passage from "Romola," a little known work by Mary Ann Evans, whose pen name was George Eliot.

Reject Rosenberg Clemency Appeal

The Rosenberg husband-wife atom spy team yesterday lost one of their few remaining chances to escape the electric chair when Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman turned down their appeal for clemency and declared he still considers their crime "worse than murder."

It was expected, however, that Kaufman will grant to Julius Rosenberg, 34, and his tiny, five-foot wife, Ethel, 37, a stay of the executions, scheduled for the week of Jan. 11 at Sing Sing, to permit them the last recourse of putting their fate into the hands of President Truman.

Defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch later notified Assistant U.S.

attorney on the ground that the convictions were valid. The plea before the Court of Appeals was based on the contention that the convictions were invalid.

If normal procedure is followed, the White House will submit the plea to the Justice Department.

Continued on Page 6



JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN
"Studied and restudied" evidence in the Rosenbergs' case.

Attorney Kilsheimer that he will ask the U. S. Court of Appeals on Monday for a stay pending appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision last Wednesday by the Court of Appeals refusing to set aside the convictions. At the same time, Bloch said, he will ask Kaufman for a stay pending a plea for Presidential clem-

SAC
ASAC 1
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SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
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65-15318-A 6/14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. MIRROR

N. Y.
DATED JAN 3 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenbergs' Appeal For Clemency Denied

Continued from Page 3

for recommendations on which the President would base his decision.

The Rosenbergs were originally doomed by Kaufman on April 15, 1951. Reaffirming his belief that the sentence was just, Kaufman yesterday said he had "meditated and reflected long and difficult hours" over the penalty he had imposed on the American-born parents of two small sons. He added:

"I have studied and restudied the record and I have seen nothing, nor has anything been presented to me, to cause me to change the sentence originally imposed. I still feel their crime was worse than murder."

Branding the turning over of atomic secrets to Russian agents as "traitorous acts of the highest degree," Kaufman said the information dealt with the "most deadly weapon known to man, thereby exposing millions of their countrymen to danger or death." He continued:

"As citizens of America, being numbered as one of us, they chose the path of traitors and decided to abandon those who had nurtured and fed them in favor of a nation whose ideology was repugnant to everything we have learned, lived for and to which we have been dedicated. They knew well that the stakes were high and the consequences of failure were dire."

Kaufman pointed out that the Rosenbergs, who have been in the Sing Sing Death House since the Spring of 1951, were not minor espionage agents but high up in the atomic spy conspiracy. The government has indicated it would favor mercy for them if they would expose others in the ring. In a reference to this, Kaufman said:

"Their lips have remained sealed and they prefer the glory which they ~~challenge~~ will be

theirs by the martyrdom which will be bestowed on them by those who enlisted them in this diabolical conspiracy—and who, indeed, desire them to remain silent."

Cites Pressure

Kaufman said he has been subjected to a "mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure." But, the jurist added, the court is neither subject to such an organized campaign nor does it need such tactics "to make it cognizant of the human tragedy involved."

"The defendants, still defiant, assert that they seek justice, not mercy," he said. "What they seek they have attained. Despite this, I must, nevertheless, consider whether they are deserving of mercy. While I am deeply moved by considerations of parenthood, and while I find death in any form heart-rending, I have a responsibility to mete out justice in a manner dictated by the statutes and interests of our country."

Asserting we have a right to expect Americans not to enlist in a conspiracy to destroy their own country, Kaufman called the native-born Rosenbergs worse than any foreign spies who might plot against the U. S.

THEIR CRIME WAS WORSE THAN MURDER



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG
Judge sees them unrepentant, upholds death sentence.
(AP Photo)

ROSENBERGS LOSE COURT PLEA TO BAR ATOM SPY DEATHS

Judge Kaufman, Who Sentenced
Couple, Denies Clemency in
'Crime Worse Than Murder'

HE DEPLORES 'PRESSURE'

Defense Plans Appeal to the
President as Next Move—
White House Still Picketed

*Text of court's decision in the
Rosenberg case, Page 6.*

By EDWARD RANZAL

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman refused yesterday to change the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, unrepentant wartime atom spies, scheduled to be put to death the week of Jan. 12.

In denying judicial clemency to the Rosenbergs, Judge Kaufman declared: "I still feel that their crime was worse than murder."

The Court said nothing had occurred since the jury's verdict to convince him that the Rosenbergs were not guilty "beyond any doubt." Their lips were sealed, he declared, because they preferred the glory of martyrdom.

In his twenty-three-page opinion, Judge Kaufman said he had been subjected to a "mounting campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure." Such tactics, he asserted, were not required to make him cognizant of the human tragedy involved.

"We are dealing with the type of offense which is a crime of the mind and the heart," the decision said. "While the law under which the defendants Rosenberg were convicted does not recognize degrees of their offense, the court may, upon sentencing, take that fact into consideration.

"Their traitorous acts were of the highest degree. They turned over information to Russia concerning the most deadly weapon known to man, thereby exposing millions of their countrymen to danger or death.

"The Rosenbergs were not minor espionage agents; they were on the top rung of this conspiracy."

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
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65-15348-A 685

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 4 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES

N. Y. JAN 3 1954
DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

As to the defense contention that Russia was our ally at the time of the atom thefts, Judge Kaufman wrote:

"Even as the Soviet Union took all our help and demanded more, while we were battling a common enemy, they were stealthily picking our pockets of our most secret atomic data.

"What right have these defendants now to cry 'Russia was our ally' when they were the very ones caught with their hands in our pockets trying to filch from their own country this weapon which, were its secret inviolate, might have been crucial in maintaining peace in the post-war world?"

In answer to the pressures brought to bear upon him, Judge Kaufman said:

"The Court, however, has had a solemn trust placed in its hands by the people of this land and I am convinced that any change of these sentences by this Court, in the light of the evidence adduced in this case, would be a violation of that trust. Devotion to duty and justice must prevail over action which could be attributable only to emotions."

The defense, meanwhile, has almost exhausted its legal remedies to stave off the death sentence. As a result of Judge Kaufman's denial of judicial clemency, the couple can move for Executive mercy. The remaining legal move would be to apply to the United States Supreme Court for a review of a decision of the United States Court of Appeals, which refused last Wednesday to set aside the convictions.

Plea to Appeals Court

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, said he would ask the Federal Appeals Court on Monday to stay the executions pending a final plea to the Supreme Court for a review. If this is denied Mr. Bloch could then make the same appeal to Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court, a final move in this direction.

On the same day Mr. Bloch will ask Judge Kaufman for a stay of execution while he applies for Executive clemency. The jurist said at the judicial clemency hearing last Tuesday that if it was necessary he would grant a stay so the Rosenbergs might not be deprived of their right to apply to President Truman.

On two prior occasions the Supreme Court has refused to review the convictions of the spies, on the ground that no constitutional questions were involved.

ROSENBERG CASE COURT MERCY PLEA

Continued From Page 1

The high tribunal does not review jury verdicts unless such questions arise.

To move for Executive clemency Mr. Bloch will have to file an application with Daniel Lyons, United States Pardon Attorney. Mr. Lyons will process the application through a formal inquiry. He will ask Judge Kaufman and James B. Kilsheimer 3d, assistant United States Attorney, who has opposed previous defense applications, for the facts in the case and for their recommendations. Mr. Lyons will then forward his findings and recommendation to President Truman.

Couple Called Spy Leaders

The arrests of the Rosenbergs, whom Judge Kaufman described as prime movers in the wartime espionage ring, came soon after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, nuclear scientist, in England. Fuchs talked and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents then picked up Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, now serving a thirty-year sentence.

Gold, too, was cooperative with the authorities, and the next member of the ring arrested was David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother. While in the Army and attached to the Los Alamos atom bomb project, Greenglass, at the instigation of Julius Rosenberg, passed on atom secrets to Gold.

Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, who was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant, testified against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass was sentenced by Judge Kaufman to fifteen years in prison.

In their appeal to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside their convictions, the Rosenbergs contended that the Greenglasses had bargained their lives for those of the Rosenbergs.

In his opinion Judge Kaufman asserted that if the Rosenbergs were ever to regain their freedom, they would continue in their deep-seated devotion and allegiance to Soviet Russia.

The couple, he said, "still defiant, assert they seek justice not mercy." "What they seek they have attained," he added.

Pickets Still at White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The White House said today that President Truman had not received an appeal for clemency from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies.

Their lawyers, however, are expected to ask the President to save the couple from death in the Sing Sing electric chair.

Groups representing a "national committee to secure justice in the Rosenberg case" have been picketing the White House since Saturday. Four pickets carried signs today reading, "commute the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
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The A-Spy Decision

THE PRESSURES put on Judge Irving Kaufman by Communists, their friends and allies, and many soft-hearted citizens to commute the sentence of the atom spies are antagonistic to the spirit of judicial independence. Thousands of persons, not only throughout the United States but throughout the world, were asked to write letters and send telegrams to the judge.

The American Bar Association ought to make a study of this indecent conduct. An analysis should be made of the correspondence and the Bar Association ought to disclose the mechanisms employed to tamper with our courts.

The issue that faced Judge Irving Kaufman was not merely one of guilt or innocence. The guilt of the Rosenbergs was established before judge and jury at a fair trial in which they were represented by counsel. All the safeguards of the Constitution were at their disposal. They have taken all appeals available to them and have lost in every court.



JUDGE KAUFMAN

The argument for the commutation of their sentence is a curious one. If granted, it would produce anarchy. The argument is that they stole and gave to Soviet Russia the atom bomb because, according to their judgment and conscience, it was right to do so, for Russia was our ally then.

65-15348-A-116

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JAN 4 1953	
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR

JAN 3 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Usurped Authority

In a word, they exercised private judgment in a public matter, involving the defense of the country. In the exercise of their private opinion, they usurped the authority of Congress, the President, the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI. They set aside the law and set up their private beliefs as superior to the law.

If a man murdered his wife and the mother of his children because in his private opinion that was the only way to rid himself of an obstacle to his psychological involvements with another woman, no one would ask for a commutation of sentence.

In the atom-spy case, the life of this nation, the lives of our people, have become imperilled by the violation of the law and by an act of espionage.

The Communists have therefore run upon the specious argument that the secret was no secret or could not long be one, which is utterly beside the point, because it was for Congress and the President and not these individuals to make decisions regarding that. This is a constitutional republic with fixed responsibilities; we are not an anarchy in which each individual makes his own laws and acts accordingly. We even have red and green lights to manage traffic on our streets.

Argument Demolished

The further point is often made that Soviet Russia was our ally at the time. Judge Irving Kaufman correctly demolishes that argument. The point must be emphasized that the state of war or peace or alliance between the United States and any other country is decided by the President and Congress and not by a private citizen or a private group of citizens, self-constituted.

We elect our officials; they are not self-appointed. We are governed by law as provided in the Constitution, not by individual opinions. We are not mob-ruled; we are an orderly state, operating under a basic law.

The degree of our alliance with Russia may be questioned, but no citizen could give Russia a battleship or an airplane. That is a function of government in time of war or peace. The usurpation of such functions by the individual could be espionage. The A-spies stole our secrets for a foreign power. That is all there is to it.

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Reds in Our Midst.

In its year-end report, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has called for stiffly reinforced measures to thwart Communist operations in this country.

This committee, in the past, has been guilty of some careless, and even reckless, conduct. Because of that background, it has been accused of witch hunting and character assassination.

The present membership of the committee, however, has tried to live down

earlier indiscretions and this latest report deserves heedful attention.

The committee thinks the government should apply, "during this and similar critical times," the same security measures which are enforced in wartime.

What are we fighting in Korea if it isn't a war?

Americans have suffered more than 128,000 casualties in Korea. The latest report shows 22,519 Americans dead. That should be a war in anybody's book.

If it is a war in Korea, nothing less than wartime measures should be enforced against the enemy at home. Spies and saboteurs are just as much enemy as armed forces on the battlefields.

Whether they are operating in the government, in war plants, in labor unions or at the United Nations, Communists and their fellow-travelers and coconspirators are our enemies. However accurate may be the committee's estimate of the extent of this infiltration, it is a menace to the country's safety if it has any scope at all.

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The Subversive Front: Miller Fears Criticism

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Merle Miller, that shrill defender of freedom of speech, has balked at appearing on next Thursday's "Author Meets the Critics" show. His reason is that his two opponents refused to guarantee that they would not criticize him...

Miller is acutely sensitive these days about his last book "The Judges and the Judged" which recently was taken to task for its lack of objectivity by some of Merle's fellow-members of the American Civil Liberties Union's board of directors... so he demanded that Ralph deToledano and Guenther Reinhardt leave the book out of their discussion on the forthcoming TV show...

Reinhardt, whose own anti-Red book "Crime Without Punishment" will be under fire and deToledano refused to accept this curtailment of their right of criticism and pointed out that an ACLU official should be the last to stifle exchange of opinion at a public forum...

Rosenbergs' Defenders

The Daily Worker made much of Dr. Harold C. Urey's defense of the Rosenbergs and carried his plea for commutation of sentence on page one. But they neglected to mention Urey's long record of similar support of Communist causes. The atom scientist's background is on Page 2109 of the House un-American Activities Committee's Appendix Nine... a total of nineteen listings.

* * *
In urging Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to uphold the death sentence for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Ass't U. S. Attorney James B. Kilsheimer neatly pinned down the so-called Rosenberg defense committee by saying "the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case no more represents a cross-section of America than does the national committee of the Communist party" ... Yet this outfit has tricked hundreds of non-Reds into harassing Judge Kaufman with telegrams demanding the traitors be given clemency. A clear lesson to those who think the Red organizers are no longer a danger.

* * *
Members of the AFL's Federation of TV and Radio artists can look forward to 1953 with none of the old worries about Red infiltration of their union ... All 35 members of the executive board elected this week ran on a clear-cut anti-Communist program.

Quill's Arrogance

Speaking of labor, Mike Quill's arrogance in the present bus strike situation is typical of the CIO's left-wing thinking these days—one of the reasons its membership has been in steady decline ... And Joe Curran, National Maritime Union president proclaims in the current issue of his paper the "Pilot," that the NMU:

"Will support the Eisenhower government just so long as it continues the liberal and progressive program put into ef-

fect by the Democratic Party in the last 20 years under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and carried on by Harry Truman."

Come, come boys, the Republicans won the election. The AFL's new president, George Meany, has already accepted that fact and has dropped his demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and is ready to work with Sen. Taft and Congress in amending the legislation. Both Quill and Curran have persistently denied ties to the Communist Party for a decade despite sworn testimony of many Congressional witnesses to that effect.

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Rosenbergs Must

Die for A-Spying

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Judge Unmoved by Storm of Abuse, Holds Crime Worse Than Murder

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

For a "crime worse than murder"—the deliberate, traitorous exposure of "millions of their countrymen to danger or death"—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the A-bomb spies, must die in the Sing Sing electric chair, Judge Irving R. Kaufman affirmed yesterday.

In a long, often moving opinion, the trial judge who imposed the death sentence on April 5 of 1951 reconsidered every legal and humane factor in the case of the 20th Century Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Arnold. But, Kaufman found, the husband-wife spy team were, and still are, dedicated enemies of their own country, unrepentant, unworthy of reprieve.

Target of perhaps the worst pro-Communist vilification ever heaped on a public figure, Judge Kaufman noted that he, personally, and the nation in general have been pressured to twist the facts to suit the Communist world.

Finds No Reason to Change.

"Since the time of the sentence, I have had approximately 21 months to reconsider, to reexamine the record, to mediate and search my conscience," Kaufman wrote. "It would be, indeed, simple and less trying upon this court were I to dispose of the Rosenbergs' application by reducing the sentences."

But, the judge said, "I have seen nothing nor has anything been presented to me to cause me to change the sentence originally imposed. I still feel that their crime was worse than murder. Nor have I seen any evidence that the defendants have experienced any remorse or repentance."

Campaign of Abuse.

Then, in brief but acid reference to the widespread hullabaloo directed against him, the judge said:

"Unfortunately, in its place, this court has been subjected to a



(NEWS 1010)
Julius Rosenberg, whose crime is called "worse than murder" by Judge Kaufman.

mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure. This court, however, is not subject to such organized campaign and the pressures which have been brought to bear in this case, nor does it require such tactics to make it cognizant of the human tragedy involved.

"The application is denied."

Though the Rosenbergs are slated for execution the week of Jan. 11, two further legal maneuvers are available. One would be an appeal to the Supreme Court to set aside a Court of Appeals verdict refusing to upset the entire trial. The second would be a plea for Presidential clemency.

In Washington, President Tru-

man's office said no such appeal has been received, though the "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" has been busily picketing the White House.

Point by point, Kaufman raised—and demolished—every argument that has been presented for the Rosenbergs, both in court and over the world-wide Communist propaganda network.

As to their guilt, he said, "the overwhelming character of the evidence renders such assumption inescapable." Their offenses—"a crime of the mind and the heart"—were "traitorous acts of the highest degree."

Exposed Millions in U. S.

Emphasizing the awful nature of the treason, Kaufman wrote:

"They turned over information to Russia concerning the most deadly weapon known to man, thereby exposing millions of their countrymen to danger or death..."

"It is difficult to imagine acts of espionage, at any time presented to a court, which could be of greater consequence than those presented by this case."

While the Communist propaganda outlets have cried that Russia was a "friendly" power at the time of the treason, even—in utter disregard of the truth—that the spying was done in peacetime, Kaufman emphasized the law and facts in the case.

No Difference in Law.

First, he pointed out, "the ultimate end would be anarchy" if the decision on military secrecy were left to "any individual who might

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Rosenbergs Must Die for A-Spying

(Continued from page 2)

be disgruntled with the determination made by our leaders on matters affecting our security."

Second, he said, Congress made no distinction between friendly and enemy countries, so far as espionage is concerned. He cited a Supreme Court decision on this point: "No distinction is made between friend or enemy. Unhappily the status of a foreign government may change."

Third—in answer to many arguments that the sentences were "unprecedented," being the first for "peacetime" espionage — Kaufman said:

Acted in Wartime.

"I hasten to correct this misapprehension and emphasize, therefore, that the sentences were not imposed for peacetime espionage but for wartime espionage. This court would not have the power to impose these sentences for peacetime espionage."

The Rosenbergs, the judge drove home, were not dupes or dreamers. They were "on the top rung" of the conspiracy.

Julius, he said, "was always the principal recruiter for scientists and technicians and the guiding spirit of the conspirators. And at all times, Ethel Rosenberg, older in years, and wise in Communist doctrine, aided and abetted and advised her husband."

They Knew What They Did.

Both, he emphasized, were worse than murderers because "the murderer kills only his victim, while the traitor violates all the members of his society, all the members of the group to which he owes his allegiance."

Even after the war, when Russia's hostility was apparent, they continued and intensified their espionage, Kaufman found, and they knew very well—"as well as the Kremlin itself"—the world-

wide nature of the Soviet spying because "they were themselves part of that conspiracy—indeed they were leaders in it."

And then the judge paid his passing respects to the Rosenbergs' employer:

"Even as the Soviet Union took all our help and demanded more, while we were battling a common enemy, they were stealthily picking our pockets of our most secret atomic data. What right have these defendants now to cry 'Russia was our ally' when they were the very ones caught with their hands in our pockets trying to filch from their own country this weapon which, were its secret inviolate, might have been crucial in maintaining peace in the postwar world?"

"They Prefer Martyrdom."

Explaining why some of the other A-conspirators beat the rap, Kaufman cited the obvious fact that they had been cooperative and repentant, in varying degrees. But of the pair in the death cell, he said:

"Their lips have remained sealed and they prefer the glory which they believe will be theirs by the martyrdom which will be bestowed upon them by those who enlisted them in this diabolical conspiracy (and who, indeed, desire them to remain silent)."

At the human level, Kaufman said he is "deeply moved by considerations of parenthood" and finds "death in any form heartrending," but his prime obligation, he added "is to society and to American institutions."

Effect Abroad Ignored.

"The families of these defendants are victims of their infamy," he conceded, "but I am mindful that countless other Americans may also be victims of that infamy."

"The defendants were not moved

by any consideration for their families and their children in committing their crimes, but have urged such consideration upon the court, in order to make more difficult an already trying task."

One phase of the case which he did not consider, Kaufman said, is "the international consequences of the Soviet propaganda concerning these sentences." Such questions may merit careful consideration—but not by American courts, he said.

If the President feels foreign relations are affected, he has the power of reprieve and pardon for federal offenses.

"The defendants, still defiant, assert that they seek justice, not mercy," the judge wrote. "What they seek they have attained."

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JWV Head Praises

Atom-Spies' Judge

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Lauding Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman for his reaffirmation of the death sentence of spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the head of the Jewish War Veterans yesterday denounced injection of the religious issue into the prosecution of the two traitors.

National Commander Jesse Moss praised Kaufman's "courage and clarity of thinking," and, in a letter to the judge, added:

"As the leader of a great group of veterans of the Jewish faith, I make an issue of the religious identification of the defendant."

"We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs. No American can tolerate either."

Refrained From Writing.

In reference to the high pressure, left wing campaign directed against the judge, Moss pointed out that he had refrained from writing earlier "out of a decent consideration for the proprieties." JWV felt, the national commander said, that Kaufman should be permitted to come to his decision "in an atmosphere of judicial calm and fairness."

"We believe it to be quite clear," Moss wrote, "that you have acted only on motives of justice and patriotism, and that those who have organized the outcry against the verdict have not."

At Sing Sing the Rosenbergs yesterday saw their sons, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, and also released



**Jesse Moss
Hails judge's courage.**

a statement through their lawyer, attacking Judge Kaufman's "sanctimonious pretensions to judicial balance" and implying "political pressure and coercion." Tomorrow, legal efforts will be made to further stave off the death sentence, originally imposed April 5, 1951.



(United Press 1951)

Sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who gave atom secrets to Russia, are escorted from Sing Sing by attorney Emanuel Bloch after visit to doomed parents. Boys are Michael, 9, and Robert, 5.

Rosenbergs In 'Last' Reunion With Children

In a bleak prison chamber just off Sing Sing's dismal death row, convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday caressed their two young sons, meeting in what may be a final family reunion before they are executed for betraying their country's most precious secrets to Soviet Russia.

After the two-hour reunion, during which their lawyer said they "sat around and played games, just like in their family parlor," the doomed pair issued a statement, assailing U.S. Judge Irving R. Kaufman for his remarks Friday in rejecting their plea for judicial clemency. In it, they insisted they were innocent "before God and man."

A Sing Sing guard and a matron stood silently as the couple were led into the chamber to meet their sons, nine-year-old Michael and five-year-old Robert. Their lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, was the only other witness to what he insisted later was a "tearless" family gathering. However, a reporter noticed that Robert was weeping when he was led out of the room and the parents were taken back to their cells.

According to Bloch, the youngsters "understood where they were, but the Rosenbergs did not discuss the case with them because they are suffering enough."

No wire screen separated the parents from their children, and they were permitted to hold them on their laps and caress them.

The Rosenbergs' execution has been set for 11 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 14, though Kaufman has indicated he will give Bloch plenty of time to appeal for Presidential clemency.

On arrival at the prison, both boys appeared happy and Michael laughingly asked a guard as he entered, "Do you want to frisk me?" But on leaving they looked crestfallen and sad.

In their statement later, the Rosenbergs declared:

"The judge's repeated characterizations of our alleged crime as 'worse than murder' completely unmasks his sanctimonious pretensions to judicial balance. Despite his unseemly remarks, which smack of political pressure and coercion, we reassert our innocence before God and man... By what remarkable sleight of hand can the Constitutional petitions of decent citizens for redress of grievances be transformed into vilification and abuse?"

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CHEERFUL EXIT AFTER REUNION WITH PARENTS



Michael Rosenberg, 9 (left) and brother, Robert, 5, look cheerful after reunion in Sing Sing with parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted atom spies. (Other Photo on Page 1)

(International Photo)

Rosenbergs' Sons, 5 and 9, Visit Parents at Sing Sing; 'No Tears'



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Herald Tribune—United Press

Michael Rosenberg (left), nine, and his brother, Robert, five, outside Sing Sing with attorney Emanuel Bloch after the visit

Special to the Herald Tribune

YONKING, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Michael Rosenberg, nine, and his brother Robert, five, today visited their parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are under sentence to die during the week of Jan. 12 in Sing Sing Prison for stealing America's atom-bomb secrets on behalf of Russia.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, describing the meeting, said: "There were no tears." Mr. Bloch said both children are aware their parents are in prison facing execution.

As comment on Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's denial of judicial clemency on Friday and his use of the phrase "worse than murder," Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, released the following statement he said the Rosenbergs gave to him in Sing Sing:

"Is there no end to the indignities we must endure? Casuistry upon casuistry! By what remarkable sleight-of-hand can the constitutional petitions of decent citizens for redress of grievances be transformed into vilification and abuse! The judge's reported characterization of our alleged crime as 'worse than murder' completely unmasks his sanctimonious pretensions to judicial balance. Despite his unseemly

remarks, which smack of political pressure and coercion, we reassert our innocence before God and man."

Moss Praises Kaufman

Jesse Moss, national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, made public yesterday a letter he sent to Judge Kaufman praising the jurist for the "courage and clarity of thinking which you have shown throughout."

"As the leader of a great group of veterans of the Jewish faith, I especially resent the efforts to make an issue of the religious identification of the defendants," Mr. Moss wrote. "We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs. No American can tolerate either."

Senate Picket Arrested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UP).—

A man identified as Victor Amos Newton, thirty-three, of the Bronx, N. Y., was arrested by Capitol Police today for carrying signs protesting the death sentences of the Rosenberg atomic spies. He was turned over to the city police. There is a law against advertising signs or displays on the Capitol grounds. Newton was stopped as he tried to enter the Senate wing just before the new Congress convened.

From War Veteran Leader:

A-Spy Judge Wins Praise

Rosenbergs See Their 2 Children

Read today's editorial, "Justice," on Page 15.

Jesse Moss, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, yesterday praised Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman for "courage and clarity of thinking" in the case of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Moss, in a letter to Kaufman released to newspapers, declared he resented "the efforts to make an issue of the religious identification of the defendants" doomed to die Jan. 14 in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison.

SEEK CLEMENCY.

This development came as legal machinery was set to seek Presidential clemency for the atomic bomb spies who held a reunion with their two sons in the Death House.

Kaufman, who presided in the case of the couple and on Friday refused to change their death sentence, received the following letters from Moss:

"Out of a decent consideration for the proprieties, I had refrained from writing to you while your decision in the Rosenberg case was yet unmade. Unlike others, to whom you referred in your statements, we felt that you should not be subjected to outside pressures, but should be permitted to come to your decision in an atmosphere of judicial calm and fairness.

"That decision has now been made and we want to compliment you upon the courage and clarity of thinking which you have shown throughout.

"We believe it to be quite clear that you have acted only out of motives of justice and patriotism, and that those who have organized the outcry against the verdict have not.

"As the leader of a great group of veterans of the Jewish faith, I especially resent the efforts to make an issue of the religious identification of the defendants. We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs. No American can tolerate either.

"I think you deserve and should have this expression of belief in you by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America."

In the Rosenberg family reunion at the Ossining prison yesterday, lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch accompanied the sons, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, during a two-hour visit.

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CLAIM INNOCENCE.

Bloch said the Rosenbergs again proclaimed themselves innocent.

Their meeting with the children took place in a chamber off the so-called "Death Row."

Bloch explained that tomorrow he will ask the Federal Court of Appeals to stay the executions of the Rosenbergs pending a final appeal to the Supreme Court for a review, already twice denied.

Also, Bloch said, he will apply to Judge Kaufman for a stay pending an appeal for Presidential clemency.

An indication that such a stay would be granted was given by Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death more than a year ago and Friday sustained his opinion, saying:

"I still think their crime was worse than murder."

A stay usually is for 30 days. This would put up to Republican President-elect Eisenhower the ultimate decision whether the Rosenbergs should go to the electric chair for betraying the United States.

The crime for which the Rosenbergs were doomed April 5, 1951, was espionage—in court it was shown that Soviet Russia learned all the basic secrets of the atomic bomb during the war through the couple.

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Justice

IN CONSIDERING the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the atom bomb spies, from the death sentence, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman searched long and hard in his mind and soul. Out of the struggle that must have been agonizing, came the decision of denial.

It was written with such care and intelligence, such reasoned consideration of the tremendous responsibility weighing upon him, that we think it deserves truly to be called historic.

"I still feel that their crime was worse than murder," Judge Kaufman wrote. "Nor have I seen any evidence that the defendants have experienced any remorse or repentance. . . .

"Their lips have remained sealed and they prefer the glory which they believe will be theirs by the martyrdom which will be bestowed upon them by those who enlisted them in this diabolical conspiracy, and who indeed desire them to remain silent."

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Judge Kaufman spoke of the "mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure" to which he has been subjected. He pointed out the fact that the Rosenbergs were not mere ignorant dupes in the Soviet spy plot, but deliberate, knowing traitors "on the top rung of this conspiracy."

He reminded us that countless Americans may be victims of that infamy," and he said simply that his prime obligation was to society and American institutions.

And finally he came to the question of mercy, which the Rosenbergs have said they do not want, but which he took under consideration nevertheless. And here he came to a quotation which we think magnificently fits this case.

"In considering mercy," Judge Kaufman said, "I am reminded of this passage from Mary Ann Evans' (George Eliot) 'Romola':

"There is a mercy which is weakness and even treason against the common good."

There is nothing-we can add which even approaches that.

It should be heartening to all Americans who love their country and cherish its security that we have a jurist like Judge Kaufman, maintaining dignity, justice and courage against a Communist-inspired campaign of vilification.

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ROSENBERG JUDGE LAUDED FOR STAND

Head of Jewish War Veterans
Compliments Kaufman on His
Courage in Atom Spy Case

The national commander of the Jewish War Veterans issued a statement yesterday praising Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's refusal to change the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, wartime atom spies.

In a letter to Judge Kaufman the national commander, Jesse Moss, said he had refrained from writing while the case was still under consideration because "we felt you should not be subjected to outside pressures."

"We want to compliment you upon the courage and clarity of thinking which you have shown throughout," the letter said. "As the leader of a great group of veterans of the Jewish faith, I especially resent the efforts to make an issue of the religious identification of the defendants."

"We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs."

Stay Sought for Couple

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to be put to death at 11 P. M. on Jan. 14. Their attorney, Emmanuel H. Bloch, said yesterday that he would ask the United States Court of Appeals tomorrow to stay the executions pending a final plea to the Supreme Court for a review.

He and the two young sons of the Rosenbergs, Michael, 9 years old, and Robert, 5, visited the condemned couple in the death house at Sing Sing Prison yesterday. Following the two-hour visit Mr. Bloch issued a statement that he said had been dictated to him by the Rosenbergs.

It sharply criticized Judge Kaufman's ruling, saying: "The judge's repeated characterization of our alleged crime 'as worse than murder' completely unmasks his sanctimonious pretensions to judicial balance. - We reassert our innocence before God and man."

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Eyes Dry as Two Sons Visit Rosenbergs for 'Last Time'

Sing Sing Prison, Jan. 3 (U.P.)—The two young sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg today made what may be their last visit to their parents before they are executed the week of Jan. 12 for stealing America's atom bomb secrets.

"There were no tears," Emmanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' lawyer, said. "The Rosenbergs received the children in prison just as if they were receiving them in their own living room."

Bloch said the children, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, always have known their parents were in prison and just what the situation is.

The lawyer relayed a statement from the Rosenbergs to Jay to reporters standing outside the prison on Judge Irving Kaufman's refusal yesterday to grant them mercy.

"Is there no end to the indignities we must endure?" the statement said. "Casuistry upon casuistry!"

"The judge's repeated characterization of our alleged crime 'as worse than murder' completely unmasks his sanctimonious pretensions to judicial balance."

"Despite his unseemly remarks, which smack of political pressure and coercion, we reassert our innocence before God and man."

[Injection of a religious issue into the Rosenberg case was denounced yesterday by Jesse Moss, national commander of the Jewish War Veterans. Moss also praised Federal Judge Irving Kaufman for reaffirming the death sentence against the convicted A-spies.

"We despise equally those who would callously use the Rosenbergs to injure the Jews and those who would callously use the Jews to help the Rosenbergs," he said. "No American can tolerate either."

Bloch still has not given up hope of saving the husband-wife team from execution. He said he will ask the U. S. Court of Appeals on Monday to stay the sentence so he can appeal to the Supreme Court for review of a recent lower court decision upholding the death penalty.

If that fails, he will ask for a stay of execution so he can appeal to President Truman for Executive clemency.

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N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

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LAST VISIT?—Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney, escorts children of convicted spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, away from Sing Sing prison where they visited their parents. Michael, 5, and Robert, 9, were not permitted to comment on their visit. The Rosenbergs are to be executed the week of Jan. 11 unless President Truman or the U. S. Supreme Court intervenes. United Press Photo

Rosenberg Defense Playing Last Cards

Seeks Stay for Appeal To President Truman

The defense attorney for convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to die at 11 p.m. Jan. 14 in Sing Sing prison, planned to play two of his last cards today in an attempt to get a stay of execution.

Lawyer Emanuel Bloch was to ask the U.S. Court of Appeals for a delay to give him time to appeal to President Truman to spare the two spies.

Mr. Bloch said he also would confer with Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who rejected his appeal for clemency last Friday. Mr. Bloch said he would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if no stay were granted today.

Prisoners Confident

Reports from the prison said the Rosenbergs were confident they would not be executed.

Appeals for clemency "should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves," six representatives of the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths declared today in a joint statement.

The six said the case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions," saying that "neither racial nor religious prejudice has been involved in this prosecution."

Signers of Statement

The statement was signed by Rabbi William P. Rosenblum, of Temple Israel, 210 W. 91st St.; Samuel I. Rosenman, former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and former State Supreme Court justice; Rev. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald; Charles E. Wilson, former president of the General Electric Co.; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, 555 West End Ave., and Clarence E. Manion, Notre Dame University law professor.

The six said the Rosenbergs "have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency," and have "revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice."

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A-Spies Granted Stay; Up to Truman or Ike

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, today were granted an indefinite stay of execution.

The Rosenbergs fate was placed in the hands of the President. If President Truman does not act on their appeal for clemency, the appeal will go before President-elect Eisenhower on Jan. 20.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman granted the stay after conferring briefly in chambers with the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel Bloch.

The judge said the stay would be granted on condition that Bloch file within five days an order with the court clerk declaring he had petitioned for Presidential clemency.

Bloch indicated the petition would be filed soon.

The stay will remain in effect until five days after the President rules.

Delay Virtually Certain

The Rosenbergs now are scheduled to die in the Sing Sing electric chair at 11 p.m. Jan. 14. Today's ruling makes delay past that date virtually certain.

A few minutes before Bloch appeared before Judge Kaufman, the U. S. Court of Appeals here reserved decision on a request for a stay of execution to permit time for an another appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judges, Thomas W. Swan, Charles A. Clark and Jerome N. Frank took the motion under advisement pending outcome of the attempt to carry the matter to the President.

Six representatives of three religious groups charged today that certain persons were urging commutation of sentence "as grist for Communist propaganda mills."

Signers of the statement were Charles E. Wilson, former defense Mobilizer and ex-president of General Electric; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and once counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Clare E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald"; Father Joseph N. Moody of Cathedral College, and Rabbi William F. Rosenthal of Temple Israel.

Their statement said the case of the atomic spies "is being ex-

ploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions." The Rosenbergs, it said, "have received and continue to receive the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence."

"Nevertheless, the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences. Neither racial nor religious prejudice has been involved in this prosecution. All responsible organizations concerned with protecting civil liberties have stated so publicly."

"Racial and religious groups as such have no special interest in the Rosenberg case and cannot properly become involved in appeals on their behalf. Those who join in organized campaigns for clemency in this case have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda."

The American Committee for Cultural Freedom also said that many distinguished non-Communists have been duped into signing "appeal for clemency" petitions circulated by Communists.

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Atom Spies Given Conditional Stay To Seek Clemency

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N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

JAN 5 1955

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Must Act In 5 Days

A conditional stay of execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, will be granted the couple by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, provided they file with the U. S. Court by Saturday an order stating they will apply for Executive clemency from the President.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, appeared in Kaufman's chambers today.

After a brief discussion in which Asst. U. S. Atty. Kilsheimer participated, Bloch was told by the judge to file a petition for executive clemency with the President within five days.

ACTION AUTOMATIC.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to be electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison at 11 p. m. January 14.

Kaufman explained that as soon as the Rosenbergs' application for executive clemency is filed with the President and a copy of it filed with the clerk of the court, a stay of execution automatically would be granted.

The stay will remain in effect until five days after the President has made his determination of the case. A new date of execution then would be set if clemency were denied.

FORMAL INQUIRY.

Bloch also will have to sign an order stating that he agrees to file application for executive clemency within the next five days. A copy of that application will have to be filed formally with Daniel Lyon, U. S. pardon attorney.

Lyon then will conduct a formal inquiry during which he will obtain statements in the case from Kilsheimer and Kaufman. After that, Lyon will submit his own opinions and recommendations to the President.

(Other Details on Page 3).

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Signers of A-Spy Petitions Are Warned Reds Use Them

Many distinguished non-Communists are permitting themselves to be used by Red propaganda circles in connection with the "clemency" drive on behalf of convicted A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the American Committee for Cultural Freedom charged yesterday.

The committee, headed by George S. Counts, declared that "though the Communists may, in some circles, solicit signatures to petitions that are blameless in themselves, this is only part of their more widespread activity to convince the world that the Rosenbergs were 'framed.'"

The group further charged that "those who allow the Communists to make use of their names in such a way as to permit any doubt to arise about the Rosenbergs' guilt are doing a grave disservice to the cause of justice—and of mercy, too."

"Dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs," the committee observed, "alive, they are potential informers. There is no doubt as to where the Communist preference lies."

It was pointed out that the Rosenbergs received a fair trial

and were found guilty on evidence so conclusive that the Red publication, Daily Worker, did not bother to inform its readers the trial was taking place.

As Emanuel Block, attorney for the couple, who are due to die Jan. 14 at Sing Sing, announced he would ask Federal Judge Kaufman today for a stay of execution to permit an appeal for executive clemency, two movements started to build up.

In Washington, a picket line at the White House was expected to expand today as 400 delegates from 22 states arrived last night for a "clemency gathering." Its purpose is to persuade President Truman to commute the death penalty.

In Ottawa, a 500-member committee said it would start today a round-the-clock vigil before the U. S. Embassy to urge clemency.

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Warn 'Gullible' In Red Appeal For 2 A-Spies

Non-Communists who signed the appeal for clemency petitions in behalf of convicted atom bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were called upon yesterday by the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, Inc., to disassociate themselves from the campaign.

Those who allow the Communists to make use of their name in such a way as to permit any doubt to arise about the Rosenbergs' guilt are doing a grave disservice to the cause of justice—and of mercy, too," the committee stated.

The Communists are seeking to "generate a heated climate of opinion in which clemency would be impossible," the committee said. "Dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs. Alive, they are potential informers. There is no doubt as to where the Communist preference lies."

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing at 11 P.M., Jan. 14.

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Associated Press

Dr. Alan Nunn May, first atomic spy to have been caught, who was released from a British prison Monday after serving six years and eight months of a ten-year sentence; the time off was for good behavior . . . police elaborately shielded him from the press; the British view is that he has paid for his crime, should not be hounded, and should enjoy the full rights of any British subject—except that he won't be allowed to work on secret projects . . . he went to the home of a brother who lives near London; another brother is an Army officer . . . he was only thirty-one, and already considered a brilliant physicist, when he started work on Britain's nuclear research program . . . the next year, 1943, he went to Canada to work on the Canadian-British experimental team; he made four trips to the Chicago atomic laboratory . . . his spying was uncovered in 1945 when a young Soviet embassy clerk in Canada, Igor Gouzenko, defected to the West with documents . . . by that time Nunn May was teaching at King's College in London . . . he pleaded guilty; through his attorney he confessed to having given samples of uranium isotopes and other atomic information to a Russian agent; he believed scientific information, like medical, should be made available to all the world . . . in a statement Tuesday after his release, Nunn May said: "I myself think that I acted rightly and I believe many others think so, too." . . . he expressed the hope of "doing useful scientific work."

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'Typical Communist Trickery':

3-Faith Leaders Hit A-Spy Plea

**Six Warn Those Who Join
Campaigns for Clemency**

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Six outstanding Americans representing three religious faiths today said the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

In condemning Communist propaganda in the case, the six national leaders declared that the Rosenbergs "have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

LIST OF SIGNERS.

The statement, released by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was signed by Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric; the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of Christian Herald magazine; Dr. Clarence E. Manion, former dean of Notre Dame Law School; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College; Samuel I. Rosenman, attorney and former adviser to the late President Roosevelt; and Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel and former head of the Synagogue Council of America.

"The Rosenbergs," the statement said, "who in July, 1950 were charged with wartime espionage, have received and continue to receive the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence."

"Nevertheless, the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences."

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COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

"Neither racial nor religious prejudice has been involved in the prosecution.

"All responsible organizations concerned with protecting civil liberties have stated so publicly.

"Racial and religious groups as such have no special interest in the Rosenberg case and cannot properly become involved in appeals on their behalf.

"Those who join in organized campaigns for clemency in this case have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda.

"REVEAL NO REGRET."

"Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves.

"They have revealed no regret for the harm they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice.

"They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

The statement by the six national leaders followed a declaration yesterday by the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, which likewise charged that many non-Communists had been duped into signing the "appeal for clemency."

"Dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs," Dr. George S. Counts, committee chairman asserted. "Alive, they are potential informers. There is no doubt where the Communist preference lies."

On the Line:

The Atom Spy Who Escaped

By BOB CONSIDINE

THE biggest fish escaped the atom spy roundup. He was Vice-Consul Anatoli A. Yakovlev of the Soviet Union's Consulate in New York City. Yakovlev was indicted along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, but in absentia, and like those two, would now be facing the electric chair if he had remained in New York and refused to confess his guilt.

But by the time the indictment was handed down, Yakovlev was safely behind the Iron Curtain where today he must be something of a hero. He left this country early in 1947, shortly after an upsetting experience with Harry Gold, the meek-mannered Philadelphia chemist who served for years as a runner for Russian spies, notably Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Sgt. David Greenglass.

Fuchs turned over the last of his information to Gold at Santa Fe, New Mexico, shortly after the war. Gold dutifully rushed it to New York and gave it to Yakovlev, whom he knew only as "John." Fuchs returned to England to work at England's chief atomic lab, Harwell, and "John" lost interest in Gold for the next ten months.

Receives a Letter

Then one day Gold received a letter with two tickets to a boxing match enclosed. The tickets were a signal long since agreed upon by himself and "John." He was to note the date of the fight and appear that night at eight o'clock, not at the fight but in the upstairs foyer of the Earl movie theatre near the Yankee Stadium.

However, the date on the tickets had already passed because the letter had been sent to a wrong address in Philadelphia. He despaired of meeting "John" again for he had no way in which to contact him, so compartmentalized was the vast intrigue.

But on Dec. 26, 1946, Gold's phone rang to the New York lab in which he was working. A voice asked him "Have you been alright?" It was Yakovlev asking in code if Gold suspected he was being followed. Gold replied also in code that as far as he knew the FBI was not tailing him, and a

date was made for the men to meet that night at the theatre.

Gold appeared and eventually was accosted by another Russian agent who took him to a bar and grill at 42nd and Third ave. Yakovlev was waiting and greeted him warmly, ordered Gold's favorite brand, and told him he was sending him to Paris to pick up important atomic information from a famous French physicist. Gold accepted enthusiastically, then his face clouded briefly.

"I think I can arrange for leave as soon as the pressure of work at Abe Brothman's has eased up a bit."

Gold Pulls a Boner

The name brought a snort of rage from Yakovlev. He jumped up, flung down some bills to pay for the drinks, and stalked out. Gold trotted up Third ave. at his side, tearfully asking what he had done wrong.

"You fool!" the Russian hissed. "You've spoiled 11 years of work. Didn't you know that the FBI has been watching Brothman's for a long time?"

Gold miserably tried to explain that he needed the job Brothman had offered him after one which he had held for 17 years with the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. had dissolved. He was afraid to tell "John" that once he had been called before a Grand Jury investigating Communism to back up a lie which Brothman had previously told the jury. Yakovlev was in no mood to listen. He had respect for the FBI's prowess and left the country abruptly.

The net already was closing. Dr. Allen Nunn May had already been caught. Then came Fuchs, who put the finger on Gold (hours after the FBI had unmasked the Philadelphian). Gold implicated Greenglass and Greenglass turned in his sister and brother-in-law, the Rosenbergs, and later produced the testimony which doomed them to the electric chair. But Yakovlev, who masterminded or at least captained the lesser thieves in the most audacious robbery in history, was safe behind the curtain and there presumably he will be while his stooges serve out their endless years in prison or are led to the little green door at Sing Sing.

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11 P.M. Jan. 14 Rosenbergs' Death Hour

Time of Execution Set by U.S. Marshal

Final Appeals Starting Today—to 2 Courts and Presidential Clemency

Execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, has been set for 11 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 14, in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison, it was disclosed yesterday.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenbergs' trial, ordered the executions during the week of Jan. 12. The specific date and time were fixed by United States Marshal William A. Carroll.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said he had been informed of the exact time for the executions last Saturday when he brought the Rosenbergs' two sons, Michael, nine, and Robert, five, to the prison to visit their parents.

Mr. Bloch said three steps remain which might delay the executions. These, all of which he plans to take, are:

To Ask Stay Today

At 10:30 this morning Mr. Bloch will appear before the United States Court of Appeals to ask for a stay of execution while he again brings the case before the Supreme Court. If the Court of Appeals denies the stay, Mr. Bloch said, he will go directly to the Supreme Court to ask for the stay, pending another appeal to the Supreme Court.

The third step, which Mr. Bloch said he would take regardless of the decisions by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, will be to apply to President Truman for executive clemency.

To further this effort, Mr. Bloch has an appointment to meet Judge Kaufman in his chambers immediately after he appears before the Court of Appeals, to ask for a stay of execution to allow time for preparation of an appeal to the President.

Last Friday, when Judge Kaufman denied an appeal for clemency, he said he would allow the Rosenbergs time to make an appeal to the President but did not indicate how much time.

The Rosenbergs are the first Federal prisoners scheduled to die in the Sing-Sing electric chair, although more than 400 New York State prisoners have been executed there since 1915. The Rosenbergs were sentenced under the 1917 Federal war-time spy law.

Under the New York State law, a judge orders an execution during a specified week, and the warden of Sing Sing is permitted to select

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Rosenbergs

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the day. The usual day selected is Thursday.

However, because the Rosenbergs are Federal prisoners, the right to select the execution date rested with the United States Marshal rather than with Warden Willfred Denno.

Despite the setting of the execution date, the Rosenbergs were reported calm yesterday and confident that the death sentences would be commuted. The two prisoners read newspaper accounts and heard radio broadcasts mentioning their case.

The American Committee for Cultural Freedom, Inc., headed by Dr. George S. Counts, criticized many distinguished non-Communists for permitting themselves to be used by Communist propagandists in the Rosenberg case. The committee said individuals are within their rights in opposing capital punishment in general or, in the specific case of the Rosen-

bergs, but contended such individuals should disassociate themselves from the "mendacious propaganda that the Communists all over the world are carrying on in connection with the case."

"The Communists are not interested in clemency for the Rosenbergs or anyone else," the statement said. "As a matter of fact there is reason to believe they inaugurated their campaign after a long period of silence when they seemed unaware of the Rosenbergs' existence—in order to generate a heated climate of opinion in which clemency would be impossible, because it would appear as a capitulation to Communist demands. Dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs. Alive, they are potential informers. There is no doubt as to where the Communist preference lies."

ROSENBERG CLAMOR SEEN DUPING MANY

Cultural Freedom Committee
Bids Non-Communists Shun
'Mendacious Propaganda'

Many distinguished non-Communists have been duped into signing the Communist-circulated "appeal for clemency" in the Rosenberg atom spy case, the American Committee for Cultural Freedom declared in a statement issued here yesterday.

The committee, headed by Dr. George S. Counts, said that the non-Communist signers were perfectly within their rights in opposing capital punishment or challenging the wisdom of the death sentence meted out to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, but that they were under an obligation to dissociate themselves "from the campaign of mendacious propaganda that the Communists all over the world are carrying on in connection with the case."

The Rosenbergs, convicted by a jury in Federal Court here of supplying agents of the Soviet Union with secret atomic information, are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 11 P. M. on Jan. 14.

In its statement, the Committee for Cultural Freedom said the Rosenbergs had received a fair trial and that they had been found guilty on evidence so incontrovertible that The Daily Worker, the Communist paper, "didn't even bother to inform its readers that the trial was taking place."

"This pre-eminent fact of the Rosenbergs' guilt," the statement said, "must be openly acknowledged before any appeal for clemency can be regarded as having been made in good faith. Those who allow the Communists to make use of their name in such a way as to permit any doubt to arise about the Rosenbergs' guilt are doing a grave disservice to the cause of justice—and of mercy, too."

The committee said the Communists deliberately had sought to generate a climate of opinion in which clemency would be regarded as a capitulation to Communist demands.

"Dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs," the statement said. "Alive, they are potential informers. There is no doubt as to where the Communist preference lies."

In a release issued here yesterday, the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" said it had "learned" that three California lawyers had written to 1,000 members of the California bar urging that they appeal to President Truman for executive clemency. The attorneys were identified in the release as Robert W. Kenny, former California State Attorney General; and Chaim Shapiro and William B. Esterman, president of the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills chapters of the National Lawyers Guild.

Canadian Pressure Group Formed

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (Canadian Press)—A group describing itself as the national committee to save the Rosenbergs announced today that it would start a round-the-clock vigil tomorrow at the United States Embassy to urge clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Rev. Glendon F. Partridge, chairman of the committee, who described himself as a Presbyterian minister not connected with any parish, said 500 men and women from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C., would take part. He said they were acting "on purely humanitarian grounds and are not influenced in any way by the Communists."

An official of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, however, said the committee "is Communist-inspired and directed behind the scenes by Communists who are using for their own purposes a few individuals who don't understand what it's all about."

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'Worse Than Murder.'

Their crime was worse than murder" in that "they turned over information to Russia concerning the most deadly weapon known to man, thereby exposing millions of their countrymen to danger or death."

Few of those fellow countrymen can fail to approve the above stern final judicial pronouncement on the Rosenbergs from Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman who sentenced them to death, also who has stood firm against all pleas, pressures and propaganda to persuade him to reduce that sentence.

For his refusal Judge Kaufman gives cogent, convincing reasons.

He stresses the full opportunity the federal courts gave the Rosenbergs and their counsel to carry petitions and appeals ad lib all the way up to the United States Supreme Court itself. But throughout all this scrupulous "due process" no court failed to uphold both conviction and sentence.

Since the proved espionage continued into wartime there is plain statutory warrant for the death penalty. Also if the sentence were reduced to the alternative 30 years in prison, the Rosenbergs could be free in 10 years to resume their spy services to Stalin.

Judge Kaufman believes that's exactly what they would do. As indication he cites their "defiant" attitude throughout, with "no evidence that they have experienced any remorse or repentance."

Underlying the provision for capital punishment in espionage and treason acts, Judge Kaufman also reminds us "is the tenet that forfeiture of the life of the spy or traitor will serve as an example to those who may thereafter be tempted to commit similar acts."

Meanwhile, public warning that those who have joined in organized campaigns for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have "knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda" has been issued by a committee of distinguished Jews, Catholics and Protestants.

The Rosenbergs have received the "full benefits" of traditional American jurisprudence, and "neither racial nor religious prejudice" has been involved in their case, according to this group.

This statement was issued by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel, New York; Father Joseph N. Moody of Cathedral College, New York; Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric; Samuel I. Rosenman, former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and Clarence E. Manion, former dean of law, Notre Dame University.

There is no question but that this case has been exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in American institutions.

No legitimate reason exists for overruling the judgment of the court.

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STAY OF EXECUTION GIVEN ROSENBERGS

Continued From Page 1

during the five-day period of grace after the President has acted. This move would probably require an additional stay.

Meanwhile, the case of the Rosenbergs, who transmitted atom secrets to the Soviet Union, continued to be made the subject of agitation throughout the world.

Poling Scores 'Red Trickery'

Assailing this agitation, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of The Christian Herald, issued a statement in behalf of "six representatives of the three major religious groups of the United States," charging that the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

Dr. Poling said the statement came from Charles E. Wilson, former president of the General Electric Company; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman; Clarence E. Manion, Professor of Law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody of the Cathedral College in this city; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel here, and from himself.

Their statement said:

"The Rosenbergs, who in July, 1950, were charged with wartime espionage, have received, and continue to receive, the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence. Nevertheless the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences.

"Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves. They have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice. They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

2,500 Demonstrate in Capital

In Washington, 2,500 persons sought to gain Governmental support for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Fifteen hundred of the group maintained a "vigil" at the west end of the White House.

Others tried to see various Justice Department and State Department officials, as well as a number of Representatives. A request to see President Truman has not yet been acted upon.

The United Press reported from Paris that State Department officials were waging a vigorous campaign in Western Europe to counter a powerful Communist propaganda drive to exploit anti-American feeling over the Rosenberg case.

A group of thirty men and women, who said they were members of the "National Committee to Save the Rosenbergs," picketed the United States Embassy in Ottawa.

The picketing at the White House was denounced by the Veterans of Foreign Wars as "Communist-inspired." Commander James W. Cothran said the V. F. W. was "convinced that non-Communist citizens who have lent their names to the Communist-circulated clemency appeal . . . have not read the record of the trial nor of the appeal proceedings . . . and have been mendaciously misinformed concerning them."

Rosenbergs' Execution Put Off To Allow Mercy Plea to Truman

Time Needed for Paper Work May Shift Appeal to Eisenhower; Stay Leaves Court Review Open

By Milton Lewis

Judge Irving R. Kaufman stayed yesterday the Jan. 14 execution date for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and laid the fate of the convicted atomic spies in the hands of President Truman.

The United States District Court judge ruled that the stay will remain in effect until five days after the President makes his determination. If the mercy appeal were denied, a new date for execution would then be set.

If President Truman does not come to a decision by Jan. 20, when he leaves office, it will be up to President Eisenhower to act in a case which has developed into an international Communist propaganda issue.

Judge Kaufman, who conducted the Rosenbergs' trial and imposed the death sentence, gave Emanuel H. Bloch, their counsel, until Saturday to file clemency papers in Washington with Daniel M. Lyons, the pardon attorney in the Justice Department.

It was understood that Mr. Lyons will receive the papers—which must include the signatures of the Rosenbergs, who are in the Sing Sing death house—on Friday. He will then begin a formal inquiry, which includes getting facts in the case from Judge Kaufman and facts and a recommendation from James B. Kilsheimer 3d, Assistant United States Attorney who has opposed all appeals.

Best estimates were that it will not be until Jan. 15 or 16 that Mr. Lyons' inquiry will have been completed. At that time Mr. Lyons will
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Rosenbergs

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forward his findings and recommendation to the President.

Judge Kaufman will sign a formal stay order today. It will include a proviso that if the defense attempts any judicial proceedings while the petition for executive clemency is in the works, the stay order will be revoked.

The reason for this is that the Justice Department will not entertain a clemency petition while the case is still being adjudicated in the courts. On that score, Mr. Bloch may not have exhausted all the judicial angles even if the plea to the President is turned down.

Soon after Judge Kaufman announced the stay in his chambers, the United States Court of Appeals denied without prejudice Mr. Bloch's motion for a stay of execution pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court of a writ of certiorari, or review.

The Appeals Court previously refused to set aside the verdict and on two occasions the United States Supreme Court has refused to intervene. Mr. Bloch has raised a new issue which he wants to present to the Supreme Court—adverse pre-trial publicity.

Could Renew Appeal

Since yesterday's Appeals Court decision contained the words "without prejudice," this means that if executive clemency is denied, Mr. Bloch will be able to return to that court within five days and again ask for a stay pending application to the Supreme Court for review.

Judge Kaufman, who twice referred to the Rosenbergs as committing a crime "worse than murder" by passing atomic secrets to Russia in war time, lived up to his promise of last week by allow-

ing them time to appeal for executive clemency. Previously, he had indicated that if they co-operated and told all they knew about the atom conspiracy, he would consider that as cause for reduction in sentence.

But they have remained steadfast in their silence and the judge has been vilified by Rosenberg sympathizers.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

A statement issued by six representatives of the three major religious groups in the United States charged that the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

It was made public by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald," on behalf of himself and Charles E. Wilson, industrialist and former president of the General Electric Co.; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law, of Notre Dame University; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, New York, and Rabbi William E. Rosenblum, of Temple Israel, New York.

Some 750 persons who were Rosenberg sympathizers left for Washington early yesterday. The trip was arranged by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Spokesmen said the group planned to visit President Truman, Senators, Representatives and other government officials. The group gathered at the Liberty St. ferry at 6:45 a. m. to catch a train in Jersey City.

Alerted by Bomb Scare

At Elizabeth, N. J., a police detail stood by, after a bomb scare, while the train carrying the Rosenberg sympathizers stopped for passengers. The Fire Department re-

ceived an anonymous call Sunday night that time bombs had been placed on the tracks used by the train.

In London, Rome, Paris and other European cities Communists staged mass rallies to "save the Rosenbergs." Leaflets asserted that the husband and wife were being persecuted because they are Jewish. Paris was flooded with leaflets entitled, "A Second Dreyfuss Affair."

In Ottawa, thirty men and women began a vigil before the United States Embassy. Their leader said they will stay there until action is taken to save the convicted spies.

6 Church Leaders Accuse Reds Of Exploiting Rosenberg Case

A joint statement charging that Communists were exploiting the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg spy case was issued yesterday by six representatives of the three major religious groups in the United States.

The six are Charles E. Wilson, industrialist and former president of the General Electric Co.; the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald"; Samuel I. Rosenman, former Supreme Court Justice in New York State and former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum, of Temple Israel, New York; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University, and the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, New York.

The statement, released by Dr. Poling on behalf of the group, follows:

"The case of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions. In addition to those who for legitimate reasons want the death sentence of the Rosenbergs commuted, there are others who use the commutation plea as grist for Communist propaganda mills.

"The Rosenbergs, who in July, 1950, were charged with war-time espionage, have received and continue to receive the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence. Nevertheless the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences. Neither racial nor religious preju-

dice has been involved in this prosecution. All responsible organizations concerned with protecting civil liberties have stated so publicly. Racial and religious groups as such have no special interest in the Rosenberg case and cannot properly become involved in appeals on their behalf. Those who join in organized campaigns for clemency in this case have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda.

"Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves. They have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice. They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

JAN 6 1953

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Truman Might Not Act:

A-Spies Appeal May Go to Ike

New Court Move Waits Decision

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A White House decision on their clemency plea today was virtually all that stood between Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Sing Sing Prison's electric chair.

However, there is no guarantee that President Truman, to whom the A-bomb spies will make their final appeal, will act on the case during his final days in office.

Although the conditional stay granted by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman is in effect until five days after a White House decision, the judicial branch of the government cannot force a President into quick action.

If he so desires, Truman can avoid any stand on the case and thus automatically toss the clemency plea over to the Eisenhower Administration on Jan. 20.

If the Rosenbergs, who are now sentenced to die at 11 p. m. Jan. 14 for stealing a-bomb secrets for Russia, fail to win executive clemency, a new execution date will be set five days after Presidential action.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here held out one more legal hope for the Rosenbergs, although it is predicted on an adverse ruling by the President.

'WITHOUT PREJUDICE.'

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief counsel for the espionage agents, had moved in the higher court, prior to Kaufman's ruling, asking for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the Supreme Court on a lower court decision which refused to set aside the death sentence.

The Court of Appeals decision was "without prejudice." This means Bloch will be able to return to the same court within five days if executive clemency is denied and again ask for a stay pending application to the Supreme Court for a review.

The Supreme Court twice has refused to intervene. A new appeal to it would be based on new grounds, probably adverse pre-trial publicity.

Kaufman's stay will go into effect with the filing of an application for clemency, which must be done by Saturday. Kaufman today was to sign a formal stay order. It was believed it will contain provision that the stay will be revoked if any other court proceeding is attempted by the defense while a Presidential decision is awaited.

The reason for the provision, it was said, is that the Justice Department will not consider an appeal for executive clemency while the case also is in the hands of a court.

TO GET APPEAL

The clemency application must be filed in Washington with Daniel J. Lyon, Justice Department pardon attorney. It is believed this action will be taken Friday. The application must bear the Rosenberg's signatures.

Lyon will then make an investigation, which estimates say will last at least until Jan. 15 or 16, before forwarding his findings and recommendations to the President.

Lyon will seek all data on the case from Judge Kaufman and U. S. Asst. Atty. Kilsheimer, who has been opposing the appeal.

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Mother's Visit Fails To Make A-Spy Talk



Associated Press Wirephoto

Rosenberg sympathizers parade in front of White House

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, probably will not break their silence, even if their plea for executive clemency fails.

This became apparent today when it was learned that Mrs. Rosenberg's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, had paid a two-hour visit to the death house at Sing Sing.

Mrs. Greenglass has not seen Mrs. Rosenberg in two years. Wasn't at Trial

She did not attend the trial because Mrs. Rosenberg ordered her to stay away, apparently angered at Mrs. Greenglass' urging that she tell all she knows about the wartime atom conspiracy.

Mrs. Greenglass' son, David, confessed at the waging of his mother, and is now serving a 15-

year prison term.

Optimism had been voiced that if Mrs. Rosenberg relented and agreed to see her mother, the elder woman would be able to persuade Mrs. Rosenberg to talk.

For two hours yesterday the women were together. Last night Mrs. Greenglass, 70, was in bed in her \$20-a-month apartment at 64 Sheriff St. She was in a state of collapse.

Her sister, Tessie Felt, and a neighbor barred the door to a reporter. "She is seeing nobody—out!" commanded the sister.

The tense and tragic attitude of the three women indicated that Mrs. Greenglass had been

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unable to persuade the daughter to break her silence.

Meanwhile, the Rosenberg case continues to be an international cause celebre, with Communists using it for propaganda purposes to smoke-screen Red anti-Semitism that exploded in recent Czech purge trials.

The U. S. State Dept. has launched a vigorous counter-offensive to block Moscow's efforts by telling the facts about the Rosenberg case.

Apparently alarmed about the way the Soviet campaign was gaining momentum, even in non-Red quarters, the State Dept. distributed a factual, non-political account of the case to 41 countries.

The account sets forth objectively all the prosecution and defense arguments and stresses that the trial judge and prosecutor are both Jews.

In Paris, the results of the State Dept. pamphlet were spectacular. Nearly every non-Communist newspaper, including those left of center, carried prominent front-page accounts of the trial, giving the lie to the false assertions the French Communists had planted in the public mind by calling the Rosenberg case "a second Dreyfus affair."

Red-inspired rallies, however, are still being staged in Paris, London, Rome and other European cities.

In Washington, 2,500 persons sought governmental support for the clemency plea, and 1,500 of them maintained a vigil beside the White House.

The Rosenbergs, scheduled to die Jan. 14, succeeded yesterday in getting a stay of execution to enable them to appeal for clemency to the President.

They still have recourse to the Supreme Court if the plea fails.

STAY OF EXECUTION GIVEN ROSENBERGS

**Kaufman Grants Atom Spies
Time to Carry a Clemency
Plea to President Only**

By EDWARD RANZAL

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman granted yesterday a "limited" stay of execution to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, wartime atom spies, to permit them to apply to President Truman for clemency.

If the couple fails to win executive clemency, a new date for the execution will be set five days after the President has acted. The Rosenbergs, to whom judicial clemency was denied last Friday by Judge Kaufman, were scheduled to be put to death in Sing Sing on Jan. 14.

Under the terms of the order to be signed today the stay will begin on the filing of the clemency application, which must be made by Saturday, and will end five days after the President has made his determination.

The court order is expected to prevent Emanuel H. Bloch, defense attorney, from using the clemency stay to carry an appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a review of an order by the United States Court of Appeals denying the Rosenbergs a new trial.

Mr. Bloch will file his clemency petition with Daniel Lyon, United States Pardon Attorney, who will then conduct a formal inquiry. Mr. Lyon will ask Judge Kaufman and James B. Kilsheimer 3d, assistant United States Attorney, for data on the case before making his formal recommendation to President Truman.

Decision May Go to Eisenhower

No one yesterday would hazard a guess as to how long it would be before the petition reached the President's desk. The possibility was also raised that President Truman might leave the decision to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President-elect.

The case was enveloped yesterday in a mesh of legalistic moves by Mr. Bloch. He first appeared before the United States Court of Appeals and asked that bench for a stay of execution so as to take the case before the Supreme Court.

The appeals court reserved decision and suggested he proceed before Judge Kaufman. The jurist, after a hearing in his chambers, said he would grant the stay, but that it was limited to the purpose of seeking executive clemency.

Mr. Bloch returned to the Court of Appeals, which then denied his original motion without prejudice, indicating the attorney might return at a later date and again apply for a further stay.

Neither Mr. Bloch nor other attorneys in Federal Court were certain whether he might still apply to the Supreme Court, if necessary,

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STAY OF EXECUTION GIVEN ROSENBERGS

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during the five-day period of grace after the President has acted. This move would probably require an additional stay.

Meanwhile, the case of the Rosenbergs, who transmitted atom secrets to the Soviet Union, continued to be made the subject of agitation throughout the world.

Poling Scores 'Red Trickery'

Assailing this agitation, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of The Christian Herald, issued a statement in behalf of "six representatives of the three major religious groups of the United States," charging that the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

Dr. Poling said the statement came from Charles E. Wilson, former president of the General Electric Company; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman; Clarence E. Manion, Professor of Law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody of the Cathedral College in this city; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel here, and from himself.

Their statement said:

"The Rosenbergs, who in July, 1956, were charged with wartime espionage, have received, and continue to receive, the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence. Nevertheless the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences.

"Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves. They have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice. They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

2,500 Demonstrate in Capital

In Washington, 2,500 persons sought to gain Governmental support for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Fifteen hundred of the group maintained a "vigil" at the west end of the White House.

Others tried to see various Justice Department and State Department officials, as well as a number of Representatives. A request to see President Truman has not yet been acted upon.

The United Press reported from Paris that State Department officials were waging a vigorous campaign in Western Europe to counter a powerful Communist propaganda drive to exploit anti-American feeling over the Rosenberg case.

A group of thirty men and women, who said they were members of the "National Committee to Save the Rosenbergs," picketed the United States Embassy in Ottawa.

The picketing at the White House was denounced by the Veterans of Foreign Wars as "Communist-inspired." Commander James W. Cothran said the V. F. W. was "convinced that non-Communist citizens who have lent their names to the Communist-circulated clemency appeal . . . have not read the record of the trial nor of the appeal proceedings . . . and have been mendaciously misinformed concerning them."

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Hundreds of thousands
of Americans appeal
for clemency...

THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

This is what the Rev.
John Paul Jones, Union
Church of Bay Ridge,
Brooklyn, says ...

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Send a letter, telegram
or post card to The
President, White House,
Washington, D. C., urging
him to commute the
death sentence for Ethel
and Julius Rosenberg.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

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The New York Times

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1952.

Clemency for Rosenbergs

Commutation of Their Sentence to Life
Imprisonment Is Asked

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The imposing of the death sentence on the two Rosenbergs is, to say the least, a troublesome matter for the conscience of thoughtful people.

In the first place, even when conceding that the Rosenbergs have been guilty of transmitting information to the Soviet Union, the trial evidence and conduct do not remove all doubts about either the wisdom or justice of inflicting the death penalty. Great stress has been laid that this alleged crime was begun in wartime but equal stress has not been laid upon the fact that it was not connivance with a wartime enemy but with an ally.

Furthermore, no attempt was made to show that the intent of the defendants was injury to their own country, the United States. Also it was never shown that the secret information transmitted was vitally important information. This was alleged but not established by evidence.

While a layman is hardly qualified to comment upon matters of due process it is important to remember that at least some quite capable and disinterested lawyers assert that there were violations. It is hard to dispel the feeling that the mood and temper of the present time have created an atmosphere in which a fair trial has been extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Finally it would appear that the trial judge departed considerably from a strictly judicial attitude. He said things in the courtroom which he himself acknowledged as no more than a personal opinion; for example, that the Rosenbergs bore a direct responsibility for Communist aggression in Korea.

Commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment will keep the Rosenbergs from doing further harm, will set a quite sufficient example of the dire consequences of subversive acts, and at the same time make it possible to correct an injustice, at least partially, should later evidence or study prove such to be the case. (Rev.) JOHN PAUL JONES.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1952.

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Rosenbergs' Execution Put Off To Allow Mercy Plea to Truman

Time Needed for Paper Work May Shift Appeal to Eisenhower; Stay Leaves Court Review Open

By Milton Lewis

Judge Irving R. Kaufman stayed yesterday the Jan. 14 execution date for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and laid the fate of the convicted atomic spies in the hands of President Truman.

The United States District Court judge ruled that the stay will remain in effect until five days after the President makes his determination. If the mercy appeal were denied, a new date for execution would then be set.

If President Truman does not come to a decision by Jan. 20, when he leaves office, it will be up to President Eisenhower to act in a case which has developed into an international Communist propaganda issue.

Judge Kaufman, who conducted the Rosenbergs' trial and imposed the death sentence, gave Emanuel H. Bloch, their counsel, until Saturday to file clemency papers in Washington with Daniel M. Lyons, the pardon attorney in the Justice Department.

It was understood that Mr. Lyons will receive the papers—which must include the signatures of the Rosenbergs, who are in the Sing Sing death house—on Friday. He will then begin a formal inquiry, which includes getting facts in the case from Judge Kaufman and facts and a recommendation from James B. Kilsheimer 3d, Assistant United States Attorney who has opposed all appeals.

Best estimates were that it will not be until Jan. 15 or 16 that Mr. Lyons' inquiry will have been completed. At that time Mr. Lyons will

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Rosenbergs

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forward his findings and recommendation to the President.

Judge Kaufman will sign a formal stay order today. It will include a proviso that if the defense attempts any judicial proceedings while the petition for executive clemency is in the works, the stay order will be revoked.

The reason for this is that the Justice Department will not entertain a clemency petition while the case is still being adjudicated in the courts. On that score, Mr. Bloch may not have exhausted all the judicial angles ever. If the plea to the President is turned down.

Soon after Judge Kaufman announced the stay in his chambers, the United States Court of Appeals denied without prejudice Mr. Bloch's motion for a stay of execution pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court of a writ of certiorari, or review.

The Appeals Court previously refused to set aside the verdict and on two occasions the United States Supreme Court has refused to intervene. Mr. Bloch has raised a new issue which he wants to present to the Supreme Court—adverse pre-trial publicity.

Could Renew Appeal

Since yesterday's Appeals Court decision contained the words "without prejudice," this means that if executive clemency is denied, Mr. Bloch will be able to return to that court within five days and again ask for a stay pending application to the Supreme Court for review.

Judge Kaufman, who twice referred to the Rosenbergs as committing a crime "worse than murder" by passing atomic secrets to Russia in war time, lived up to his promise of last week by allow-

ing them time to appeal for executive clemency. Previously, he had indicated that if they co-operated and told all they knew about the atom conspiracy, he would consider that as cause for reduction in sentence.

But they have remained steadfast in their silence and the judge has been vilified by Rosenberg sympathizers.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

A statement issued by six representatives of the three major religious groups in the United States charged that the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

It was made public by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald," on behalf of himself and Charles E. Wilson, industrialist and former president of the General Electric Co.; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, New York, and Rabbi William E. Rosenblum, of Temple Israel, New York.

Some 750 persons who were Rosenberg sympathizers left for Washington early yesterday. The trip was arranged by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Spokesmen said the group planned to visit President Truman, Senators, Representatives and other government officials. The group gathered at the Liberty St. ferry at 6:45 a. m. to catch a train in Jersey City.

Alerted by Bomb Scare

At Elizabeth, N. J., a police detail stood by, after a bomb scare, while the train carrying the Rosenberg sympathizers stopped for passengers. The Fire Department re-

ceived an anonymous call Sunday night that time bombs had been placed on the tracks used by the train.

In London, Rome, Paris and other European cities Communists staged mass rallies to "save the Rosenbergs." Leaflets asserted that the husband and wife were being persecuted because they are Jewish. Paris was flooded with leaflets entitled, "A Second Dreyfuss Affair."

In Ottawa, thirty men and women began a vigil before the United States Embassy. Their leader said they will stay there until action is taken to save the convicted spies.

A-Spies Get Break But Reds Still Squawk

Rosenbergs' Plea Going to Truman

American justice was extended to the utmost today to give the nation's atomic traitors, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, every possible chance for life.

Ironically, Communist propaganda took advantage of the clemency to try to give American justice a black eye around the globe.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman signed a formal order postponing the scheduled Jan. 14 Sing Sing execution of the husband and wife wartime spy team to permit them to appeal to President Truman for executive clemency.

Even if President Truman turns them down, Judge Kaufman's order will remain in effect until five days after the President acts, then a new date must be set for execution.

Meanwhile in Washington, demonstrators picketed the White House in growing numbers, and claimed their line reached a total of 1500. In London, Rome, Paris and other European cities, Communists staged mass rallies to "save the Rosenbergs." In Ottawa, the American embassy was picketed.

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6 Church Leaders Accuse Reds Of Exploiting Rosenberg Case

A joint statement charging that Communists were exploiting the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg spy case was issued yesterday by six representatives of the three major religious groups in the United States.

The six are Charles E. Wilson, industrialist and former president of the General Electric Co.; the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald"; Samuel I. Rosenman, former Supreme Court Justice in New York State and former counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum, of Temple Israel, New York; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law and former dean of the College of Law of Notre Dame University, and the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College, New York.

The statement, released by Dr. Poling on behalf of the group, follows:

"The case of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions. In addition to those who for legitimate reasons want the death sentence of the Rosenbergs commuted, there are others who use the commutation plea as grist for Communist propaganda mills.

"The Rosenbergs, who in July, 1950, were charged with war-time espionage, have received and continue to receive the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence. Nevertheless the impression is being deliberately fostered here and abroad that the Rosenbergs were doomed by a planned miscarriage of justice arising from anti-Semitic and other reprehensible influences. Neither racial nor religious preju-

dice has been involved in this prosecution. All responsible organizations concerned with protecting civil liberties have stated so publicly. Racial and religious groups as such have no special interest in the Rosenberg case and cannot properly become involved in appeals on their behalf. Those who join in organized campaigns for clemency in this case have knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda.

"Appeals in regard to clemency should be directed to the Rosenbergs themselves. They have revealed no regret for the harm which they have done our nation nor any desire to assist the Department of Justice. They have failed to take steps that might warrant clemency."

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Rosenbergs Win Stay; Will Ask Truman to Save Them From Chair

By Norma Abrams and Leeds Moberley

Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who had been scheduled to die in Sing Sing's electric chair the night of Jan. 14, yesterday won a reprieve of at least a week beyond that date so they can appeal to President Truman for executive clemency.

The reprieve was granted by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who pronounced the death sentence 21 months ago and refused only last Friday to reduce the punishment for "a crime worse than murder."

At a hearing in chambers, he formally agreed to issue a stay of execution provided the Rosenbergs' counsel, Emanuel Bloch, files an affidavit with the court by Saturday stating that the application for clemency has been made.

Action by HST Predicted.

If Truman turns the traitors down, the stay is to expire five days after he announces his decision. The Constitution gives the President broad power to "reprieve or pardon" so that he could take his own time about acting—and presumably even leave the final disposition up to his successor, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who takes over just two weeks and one day hence.

White House aids thought, however, that Truman would act expeditiously, since he already has been reading up on the Rosenberg case. Even so, it will be at least the fore part of next week before the petition and the accompanying recommendation of the Justice Department reaches him.

Prepares New Appeal.

That means the stay would run at least until the following weekend, and the executions could not take place until some time during the week after that.

Bloch said he will submit an order to Judge Kaufman for signature today formally agreeing to file the clemency application by Saturday.

He also is preparing a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court for a review of a lower court ruling denying the Rosenbergs a new trial.

Bloch started his day yesterday by appearing before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to seek a stay pending the application to the Supreme Court and its disposition. The court postponed its decision until after the hearing before Kaufman.

"Without Prejudice."

When Bloch returned in the afternoon and reported the results of that proceeding, the Appeals Court dismissed the petition "without prejudice." That means that if Truman refuses clemency, Bloch may then reapply for a stay pending the Supreme Court appeal.

Earlier yesterday, six prominent "representatives of the three major religious groups in the U. S." issued a joint statement warning that the Rosenberg case "is being exploited by Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

"Full Benefits of the Law."

Pointing out that the couple were convicted of wartime espionage, the statement emphasized that they have received "the full benefits of traditional American jurisprudence." The signers were:

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald; Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric; ex-Justice Samuel I. Rosenman; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College here; Clarence E. Manion, professor of law at Notre Dame University; and Rabbi William Rosenblum of Temple Israel, New York.

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A-Spies Given Stay For Clemency Plea

Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned to die, Jan. 14, in Sing Sing's death chair, yesterday were given a stay of execution by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman provided they file a plea for Presidential clemency by next Saturday.

Kaufman, who presided at the trial of the man-and-wife spy team, asserted the stay will not become effective unless the plea is made within the specified time and unless the clerk of his court is furnished with an affidavit declaring the request for clemency has been made.

The stay will remain in effect until five days after the President makes a decision in the case, at which time a new execution date will be set if the clemency plea is denied.

Kaufman made his decision

shortly before the Court of Appeals denied the application of the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel Bloch, for a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court asking that court to set aside a recent Appeals Court refusal to throw out the verdict and sentence on the ground that they were not valid.

Justice Dept. Stand

Bloch told the three-judge tribunal the Justice Department would not process any proceedings for executive clemency while any other action on the case was pending in court. The Court of Appeals then denied the motion for a stay, but said Bloch could return, should the clemency plea be denied, and apply for another stay.

Meanwhile, the State Department was trying to counteract a wave of Red propaganda in Western Europe, where U.S. Embassies in London, Paris and Berlin were picketed by marchers protesting the pending execution.

Here, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, issued a statement on behalf of representatives of the three major religious groups in the nation saying, "The Rosenberg case is being exploited by typical Communist trickery to destroy faith in our American institutions."

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65-15348-A-726

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FBI - NEW YORK	

J. A. Harrington

CLERK OF COURT

N.Y. HERALD

6 1952

FORWARD TO DIVISION

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

(7-10-2)

FILE 65-15348-A

Class

Number

Last Serial

1/20/53

Date

Serials 727

Serials transferred to 65-15348-C-29

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FILE 65-15348-A

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Serials

728

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FILE 65-15348-A

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'Voice' Fights Red Agitation On Rosenbergs

State Dept. Gives Facts to Europe in Intensifying Its Counter-Propaganda

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department is conducting an intensive propaganda campaign abroad to counter the growing agitation by Communists and their sympathizers against the death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, officials said tonight.

The American campaign is being conducted by the Voice of America and by "factual" stories and background articles disseminated daily from Washington to American embassies and legations abroad, where they are circulated to local publications.

Officials said the campaign had been going on for several months but was stepped up three weeks ago when reports from American public affairs officers abroad indicated that the Communist agitation against the United States appeared to be making headway among non-Communists.

46-Page Document

At that time, the State Department obtained a forty-page document from the Justice Department outlining the whole Rosenberg case and rushed it to forty countries for distribution to newspapers and other mass media as source material.

State Department officials said they had received little information on the extent to which this material was being used abroad. They pointed out, however, that a United Press dispatch from Paris yesterday said that "almost every French newspaper featured front-page articles on the United States side of the (Rosenberg) case today."

The Voice of America, these officials said, has emphasized that the Rosenbergs were convicted after a fair trial and have been given every opportunity for appeal, including the right to take their case to President Truman himself. The broadcasts point out that this process has taken twenty months so far.

These officials said the Communist agitation in the Rosenberg case has been stepped up considerably since the recent trial at Prague of fourteen Communist leaders. This move is regarded here as an attempt to counter the American propaganda on the Prague trial, which has underlined the anti-Semitic element in it.

Nevertheless, the American counter-propaganda on the Rosenberg case has not sought to compare the Rosenberg case with the Prague trial.

Eisler Talks at Rally

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP).—Gerhart Eisler, deposed East German propaganda chief, was the keynote speaker today at an East Berlin rally of 4,000 persons protesting the scheduled execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The

audience voted to cable President Truman requesting executive clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Plea for Clemency Stated

Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, signed a court order yesterday in which he agreed to make a plea for executive clemency for the couple by Saturday.

Mr. Bloch acted after receiving assurance from the United States Court of Appeals that his signing of the order would not mean abandonment of the Rosenbergs' right to make additional legal moves to stave off their execution, should the President fail to act within twenty days.

The Rosenbergs were scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison on the night of Jan. 14, but Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman said on Monday that he would grant a stay providing the court order was signed. Mr. Bloch met this stipulation.

Mrs. Rosenberg, thirty-seven, was visited on Monday in the death house at Sing Sing Prison by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Greenglass, sixty-nine. It was the first time they had seen each other in two years. Mrs. Greenglass is also the mother of David Greenglass, who testified against his sister at her trial. He is serving fifteen years as a confessed spy.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

JAN 7 1953

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

Walter Winchell Of New York

Man at the \$2 Window

The next Rodgers & Hammerstein musical mint is titled "Me and Julie." It is expected to reach the Main Tent in June. (You mean you haven't purchased your tickets yet?)... "Point of No Return" rewarded its angels with a \$30,000 halo... Have a switch: The Vanderbilt Theater, which was conquered by Teevy, has been recaptured by the thlrr. It will be the birthplace of Vina Delmar's new comedy, "Mid-Summer," on the 21st... Boston beanshooters enjoyed the Rex Harrison (Lilli Palmer) more than they did their new show, "The Love of 4 Colonels." It comes here on the 15th with a \$300,000 advance... Patachou, the French charmer who debuts at the Waldorf's Empire Room tonight, looks like Greer Garson and entertains like Texas Guinan... We don't care about the bus strike in N. Y. so long as there's no bus strike from Washington to Missouri.

Our newscast's section: "New Yorkers Are Talking About" last Sunday eve'g concluded: "And the Daily Double at Tropical Park Monday... 5 and 8 or 8 and 5... That adds up to 13 for sore-losers who don't think \$2 is worth risking for all that excitement and fun"... Both numbers failed... No. 5 in the opening race (Gold Leaf) tried hard... It came from Last to make 4th at the tape... But the horse selected by nearly every expert (Matchlock) came in 3rd from Last... Just as out-of-the-money as our 5 and 8 or 8 and 5... The only people to cash in on our crystal ball-gazing besides the Tropical Park landlords are the many worthy charities in the State of Florida, which inherit almost 9%... The "handle" for the Monday Daily Double was a new record for Tropical Park... Close to \$35,000... 8 & 5... Like we said.

The average \$2 loser has a sense of humor and doesn't taunt or tease the tout who tips him terrible... But the moron and simpleton type will send you his \$2 losing ticket marked: "For your cancer fund." We received two of those... Which reminds us of Prof. Provenzano, who has no patience with punks either... Near the press box yesterday, the Professor said: "Now and then I share a tip with a stranger. One of my hottest tips went very cold and he nailed me after the race and grumbled: 'You cost me a lot of money.'"

"I'm sorry," I said. "I'll give it back to you. Whadja lose?"

"One hundred bucks."

"The hell with you. If you can bet \$100 you can afford to lose it."

Last Sabbath night we discussed the fate of the Rosenbergs and reminded listeners they were not small-fry agents for the Reds—but as late as 1950 were still Stalin's paymasters over here, etc... We added the original death-sentence week was set for January 12th and what a grim coincidence that date is... It was on January 12th (1947) that the USSR abolished the death penalty "for all crimes"... And on January 12th (1950) the Soviet Union revived the death penalty for "traitors, spies and saboteurs."

They came word the U. S. Marshal had set Jan. 14th for their executions when Judge Kaufman gave them more time to appeal to the President... Here is further irony in that date... January 14th is also the birthday of America's Number 1 traitor: Benedict Arnold.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

JAN 7 1953

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65-15348-A-731

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Josephine Baker has been barred in Peru and Chile because she insisted she had a right to attack the U. S.... Ironically, that right exists only in the land that gave her birth—the one she hates—America... Bing Crosby is reported ready to sign a deal with Cinerama execs. They want him to star in "Paint Your Wagon," the first 3-dimensional full-length movie... In the N. Y. Times was this eye-brow lifter: "The theater is a foolish profession. To depend on it for an honest livelihood is lunacy, and its working conditions are idiotic." That came from the pen of talented playwright Moss Hart, who got rich and famous in the theater... The New Yorker mag's snob-appeal advert: Telling readers that the coin they save (buying a certain product) will help send their sons to Groton. End of Himf.

Eastern Airlines assigns one of its very wonderful airplanes up to Massachusetts every year around this time... It is loaded with 2 tons of clean white snow, which stays pure in specially medicated bags... Then it is flown in 5 hours to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the kids get a thrill throwing "Yonqay" snowballs... It is all done to cement Good Will, of course, and it pays off... Eastern's top salesman (you'd think) would be the airline's Very Special agent on this novel and exciting trip, but he isn't... His name is Jack Frost.

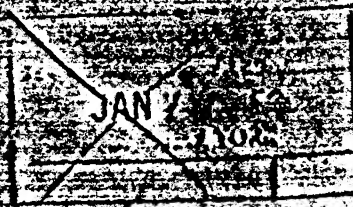
Hollywood's ability to recognize talent isn't exactly remarkable. Shirley Booth was a top-fighter on Stage & Radio for two decades before she was "discovered" by the coast geniuses... The Yule Week movie premieres included four films depicting murderers and two gory pirate sagas. Peace On Earth!... "I Love Lucy" Monday evening featured the wword-wwedding (infanticipating) with credit to its parent. What a novelty, thanks... "Gone With the Wind" is Celuloidia's top insurance. It will soon play the bijou circuit for the 5th time... Why they say there's no business like it: The average actor works 10 weeks per annum.

From a critique: "What kind of a newspaperman is he? He has never been to Europe. He can't even draw a map!"

From a page ad about the editors of the N. Y. Times in that newspaper: "There is a popular conception of the newspaperman as a bold and dashing character forever flinging himself aboard a fast plane going somewhere, always somewhere, in his eternal quest for news. It is only partly true, of course. Many newspapermen, great ones, too, never leave their desks."

The soon-due film, "Moulin Rouge," starring Jose Ferrer (plus John Huston's direction), frankly depicts prostitutes. A cinch for gasps... Clifton Webb is one cinema actor who isn't fretting about the future. He has a 14-year contract. Quite an annuity... Marilyn Monroe's opinion of her widely exploited nude calendar: "When I see it I feel like I'm dressing in a room without window shades." (Peekaboo!)... "Miracle on Skis" (at the Sutton) is an inspiring short. Shows men who learned to ski (and play) despite loss of their limbs. See it and you won't feel like complaining about anything for a few hours... "Mr. Walkie-Talkie" is a silly-dully.

A Congressional Committee last week disclosed that Communists used the Garland Fund to finance their activities. That fact appeared in a WW column titled "Capitalistic Communists," published here 3 years ago... The N. Y. Post style-thieves still admire our stuff. That newspaper headlined one of our long-ago pets: "Alcoholiday"... And the punchline: "We will fight for your right to be wrong"... "The Children's Hour," still a hit (after 18 years), is still banned in Boston. This superb drama isn't for tots, of course. But grownups who believe it is too sinful never really grew up... Equity reported the average actor made about \$382 last year. How did Equity ever get any actor to admit he is only average?... George Solotair, who could retire on the dough alleged friends borrowed (and never tried to pay back), calls himself a Palanthropist... Wilson Mizner, discussing such suchinsuches, once said: "No is a beautiful word. Look at all the money you save."



The Rosenberg Sentence

Judge Irving R. Kaufman has granted, as he had earlier said he would, a limited stay of execution to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; and the course of the law thus proceeds with inexorable impartiality. The stay will permit the Rosenbergs to appeal for clemency to the President of the United States. As to judicial clemency, Judge Kaufman has already spoken with lucidity and, in view of what he described as "a mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure," with courage. "I have had approximately twenty-one months to reconsider," he states in his decision affirming the original death sentence, "to re-examine the record, to meditate and search my conscience." He is still convinced that the defendants' guilt was established beyond doubt, and that this guilt involved "traitorous acts of the highest degree exposing millions of their countrymen to danger or death."

The court, which acted with appropriately stern legal justice where its own prerogatives were concerned, properly put no difficulty in the way of the appeal to Presidential clemency. As Judge Kaufman pointed out, the President speaks and listens in such a case "as the representative of this nation." This ultimate authority takes into consideration the broadest questions of the public welfare, as it is affected by both national and international factors; his discretion in commuting a sentence springs from a different base from that of the court.

Meanwhile Communists both in this country and in other parts of the world have set up an agitation which makes the Rosenberg case more difficult to dispose of with an even-handed and unemotional spirit. The Communists, however, did not succeed in diverting Judge Kaufman from the exact performance of his duty, as we believe that they will not affect the final stage of the long trial. It is quite probable, as the American Committee for Cultural Freedom has pointed out, that the Communists who plead for a reduction of the sentence actually want to seal the Rosenbergs' doom: for "dead, the Rosenbergs are Communist martyrs. Alive, they are potential informers." Against this kind of cynical perversion, as well as against brute pressures and misleading propaganda, a right decision must make its way.

"Devotion to duty and justice must prevail over action which could be attributable only to the emotions." Judge Kaufman set up that ideal for himself, and followed it. The same spirit, but within the broader context of the President's prerogative, must mark the end of this case.

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NEW YORK TRIBUNE

JAN 7 1953

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A-Spies Agree To Stay's Terms

The attorney for convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday signed a court order agreeing he will institute a plea for executive clemency by Saturday, the stipulation under which Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman granted the couple a stay of execution.

Attorney Emanuel Bloch said that if his application for executive clemency is not acted on within 20 days, he will renew an application to the Court of Appeals for a further stay pending review of the controversial case by the U. S. Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals left the door open for this action shortly after the stay of execution was granted Monday.

The Rosenbergs, convicted of passing atom secrets to the Soviet Union, were scheduled to die in Sing Sing's electric chair Jan. 30.

Yesterday Mrs. Rosenberg was visited in the Death House by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Greenglass. The meeting was the first between mother and daughter in more than two years.

Mrs. Rosenberg was reported to be in better spirits as the result of the conditional stay of execution granted by Judge Kaufman. Mrs. Greenglass did not visit her son-in-law, since a court order is necessary to enable her to visit Rosenberg.

Meanwhile, in Washington, high government officials said they expect President Truman to leave the fate of the couple up to President-elect Eisenhower.

Justice Department officials said such appeals usually are addressed to the President and transmitted by the White House to the Attorney-General or the Federal pardon attorney for investigation.

Department spokesmen said it was "impossible" to estimate the time required for the study, but indicated strong belief it would not be completed until after Truman leaves office and Gen. Eisenhower becomes President Jan. 20.

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JAN 7 1953

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JAN 7 1953

NEW YORK

A-Spies' Defense Sets White House Deadline

By LEEDS MOBERLEY

The attorney for doomed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg announced yesterday that he will wait no longer than 20 days for action on their appeal to the White House for executive clemency.

The lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, signed a court order formally stating that he will file the petition by Saturday, the deadline set by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on Monday in agreeing to grant a stay of execution so that they could carry the plea to President Truman. They had been scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Wednesday night of next week.

Seeks Further Steps.

But before he signed, Bloch asked and obtained the assurances of the U. S. Court of Appeals that he would not thereby throw away the right to take further legal steps in the Rosenbergs' behalf if the President is slow in reaching his decision. He said the clemency application probably will be on Truman's desk by next Tuesday and the President might hold it for an indefinite time.

If that happens, Bloch added, he will apply once more to the Court

of Appeals for a stay pending an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court for a review of a lower court ruling denying the Rosenbergs a new trial. The court dismissed such an application "without prejudice" on Monday after Judge Kaufman granted his conditional reprieve.

Bloch did not make it clear why he was setting a deadline for White House action. Judge Kaufman's stay is to remain in effect until five days after the President makes his decision but it will be automatically vacated if Bloch takes any other action—such as the reapplication to the Court of Appeals—in the meantime. If the court then said no, the Rosenbergs would be washed up.

Bloch's 20-day waiting limit would carry him to Friday, Jan. 20, a date of no immediately apparent significance. Truman steps out of office and Dwight D. Eisenhower takes over the Presidency on Jan. 20.

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N.Y. NEWS

DATED JAN 7 1953

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Rosenbergs to Try New Legal Moves

Further legal maneuvering to save the doomed wartime A-bomb aples, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, appeared certain today, if their 11th hour attempt to win Presidential clemency fails.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs, said he would seek a U.S. Supreme Court review of a recent Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the couple were not entitled to a new trial, if the death sentences of the pair were not commuted.

Mr. Bloch said he would take such action anyway, if the petition for executive clemency is not acted on within 30 days after it reaches President Truman's desk, probably early next week. Mr. Bloch did not make clear why he wanted to rush matters. The 30-day deadline would carry the matter into President-elect Eisenhower's term, but otherwise seemed to have little significance.

The Rosenbergs originally were scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing next Wednesday. Communist propaganda machines are utilizing the stay in their execution to exploit more fully an attempt to whip up anti-American sentiment around the world.

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JAN 7 1953

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A-Spies Agree To Stay's Terms

The attorney for convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday signed a court order agreeing he will institute a plea for executive clemency by Saturday, the stipulation under which Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman granted the couple a stay of execution.

Attorney Emanuel Bloch said that if his application for executive clemency is not acted on within 20 days, he will renew an application to the Court of Appeals for a further stay pending review of the controversial case by the U. S. Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals left the door open for this action shortly after the stay of execution was granted Monday.

The Rosenbergs, convicted of passing atom secrets to the Soviet Union, were scheduled to die in Sing Sing's electric chair Jan. 14.

Yesterday Mrs. Rosenberg was visited in the Death House by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Greenglass. The meeting was the first between mother and daughter in more than two years.

Mrs. Rosenberg was reported to be in better spirits as the result of the conditional stay of execution granted by Judge Kaufman. Mrs. Greenglass did not visit her son-in-law, since a court order is necessary to enable her to visit Rosenberg.

Meanwhile, in Washington, high government officials said they expect President Truman to leave the fate of the couple up to President-elect Eisenhower.

Justice Department officials said such appeals usually are addressed to the President and transmitted by the White House to the Attorney General or the Federal pardon attorney for investigation.

Department spokesmen said it was "impossible" to estimate the time required for the study, but indicated strong belief it would not be completed until after Truman leaves office and Gen. Eisenhower becomes President Jan. 20.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HIREG
JAN 7 1953
N.Y. DIVISION

ROSENBERGS AGREE ON PLEA TO TRUMAN

Lawyer Accepts Conditions
for Stay of Death on Being
Assured of Appeal Right

Counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, wartime atom spies, signed yesterday a court order agreeing to make an executive clemency plea by Saturday, thus assuring the couple a stay of execution until five days after the President has acted on their petition. The Rosenbergs were scheduled to be put to death on Jan. 14.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense attorney, refused to sign the order until he had received assurance from the United States Court of Appeals that he had not abandoned the Rosenbergs' right to continue with additional legal moves.

Mr. Bloch told the court that if there was no Presidential action within twenty days he would apply to the court for a further stay so he could ask the United States Supreme Court to review the lower court's recent ruling that the Rosenbergs were not entitled to a new trial.

Before signing the order, drawn up by James B. Kilsheimer 34, assistant United States Attorney, and later approved by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Mr. Bloch objected to a paragraph that he construed as preventing him from the right to further appeal. The paragraph read:

"The instant stay is to be granted for the sole purpose of permitting the President to pass upon the defendants' plea for Executive clemency, and if any action be taken or legal proceedings instituted the effect of which is to cause delay in or interference with the expeditious processing of the said application for Executive clemency or its submission to or determination by the President, the stay shall be vacated."

Mr. Bloch told the Appeals Court that the paragraph placed him in the position of consenting to voluntary abandonment of his appeal.

"The Department of Justice," he added, "takes the position that if I go to the Supreme Court for a review of the decision of this court, it will act as an impediment in our move for Executive clemency."

Mr. Bloch said the Executive clemency application "will probably be on the President's desk about a week from now," and that the President might hold it for an indefinite time.

"I don't think the defendants should be placed in the position where they would be compelled to abandon a move to appeal to the Supreme Court," he asserted.

Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan assured Mr. Bloch that "it will not be the understanding of the court that you have abandoned your writ."

Judge Jerome N. Frank added: "This is the appropriate court to come to for relief."

Meanwhile, picketing continued at the White House and at United States Embassies and Consulates abroad by groups asking mercy for the Rosenbergs, amid fresh denunciations of the drive as Communist-inspired.

The case of the Rosenbergs, who transmitted secret atom bomb data to the Soviet Union, has become a major topic in countries where Communist propaganda finds a willing ear.

French Communists call the Rosenbergs "the American patriots," and refer to their case as the "American Dreyfus case." And throughout Scandinavian countries pro-Communists were circulating petitions urging President Truman to save the Rosenbergs from death.

For the first time in nineteen months that Mrs. Rosenberg has been in the Sing Sing death house, she was visited yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Greenglass. Mrs. Rosenberg had refused to see her mother until now.

Mrs. Greenglass, at the time of the arrest of her daughter and son, David Greenglass, pleaded with her children to tell the truth. Greenglass, a defendant, testified for the Government against his sister. He is now serving a fifteen-year prison term.

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PROPERTY CLERK

STENOGRAPHER

RECORDS UNIT

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LABORATORY

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COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

RECORDS MANAGEMENT UNIT

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT

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JAN 7 1953

NEW YORK DIVISION

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Denies U. S. Anti-Semitic On A-Spies

London, Jan. 7 (UP) — Left-wing Laborite Sydney Silverman told the World Jewish Congress forum last night that Communists are "stupid" for accusing the U. S. of anti-Semitism in the trial of doomed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"The judge, both defendants and both prosecuting and defense attorney all were Jews," he said. "It would be stupid to deduce it was an anti-Semitic trial."

Silverman challenged the Czechoslovak government, on the other hand, to prove that its recent purge trial of Rudolf Slansky and other "Zionist traitors" was not anti-Semitic.

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Rosenbergs' Plea Being Prepared

Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch today was preparing a petition he said he would file not later than Saturday asking executive clemency for convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Bloch was given assurance yesterday by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that he would not throw away his rights to take further legal steps in behalf of the Rosenbergs if the President is slow about reaching a decision.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced the spies to death, agreed to a stay of execution until Monday if Bloch filed his clemency plea with the White House before then.

The filing would automatically continue the stay. It was pointed out that action by the President might not come for at least 30 days, which would be after Gen. Eisenhower becomes President.

Mrs. Rosenberg was visited in the death house at Sing Sing yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Greenglass.

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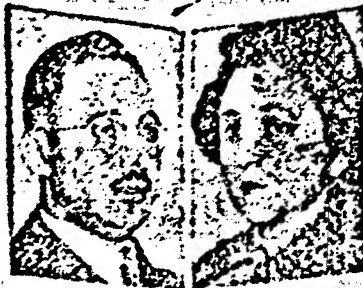
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THE ROSENBERG CASE

The next stop for the defense in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg atomic spy case is the White House. Counsel for these persons, now under sentence of death, intends to appeal to President Truman for executive clemency.



Julius
Rosenberg

Ethel
Rosenberg

Our feeling is that the security of the United States should be the only consideration in the final disposition of this matter.

The facts are well known, though Communist propagandists are striving to cloud them in the public mind. The pair were convicted of wartime treason, consisting chiefly in passing to Russia some of the vital

secrets of the atom bomb.

No government can afford to take treason lying down. The couple got a fair trial, with all their constitutional rights religiously safeguarded. This is more than anybody even suspected of harboring "dangerous thoughts" gets in Soviet Russia.

It seems essential to us that American judicial processes and decisions be maintained—which would mean in this case that the sentences of death should be carried out.

There is only one point to which we believe the President might give some thought in considering clemency. This is the possibility that the Rosenbergs, in exchange for a commutation to life imprisonment (and no less), might tell the FBI all they know about Red espionage. Presumably they know a lot. If they would tell it all, the national security might be better served by letting them live out the rest of their lives in prison than by executing them.

But this is the only possible ground for clemency, in our opinion. If they will not talk, we say let them die, as we believe any unrepentant wartime traitor should.

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. NEWS

N. Y.

DATE: JAN 8 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15248-A-70

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Muller Rejects Pleas for Move to Save Atom Spies

Denounces Attempt to Inject Religion Into Rosenberg Case

Brooklyn Representative Abraham J. Muller today issued a terse statement rejecting appeals made to him by constituents in behalf of the convicted atom bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Democratic Congressman, whose 11th District encompasses Coney Island, Brighton Beach and portions of Flatlands and East Flatbush, said he particularly abhors the "unjustified attempt . . . to inject a pretense of anti-Semitism" into the case.

Muller explained that division of power in Government, as set forth in the Constitution, provides three branches—executive, judicial and legislative. "Legislators should never be called upon to act with reference to court proceedings," he said, " . . . as in the case of the Rosenbergs," where "full and fair trial has been had."

Muller pointed out that the matter of commutation of sentence is one for executive clemency. "I don't mind saying," he added, "that if I were the President, I would be highly suspicious of any efforts on their behalf that were initiated, sponsored, or collaborated in by Communists or fellow travelers."

He refuted the charges of anti-Semitism "in view of the fact that the judge, the prosecutor, several of the jurors and several of the witnesses were all of the religious faith into which the Rosenbergs were born."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

DATED JAN 8 1953

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

65-15378-A-741

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

On the Line:

Death Sentence Decision

By BOB CONSIDINE

THERE is not a little pondering going on these days, at the U. S. Attorney's office in New York and the law firm of Emanuel Bloch, over the treatment the clemency plea of the Rosenbergs will get at the White House.

Right now it is not known whether the matter will come before President Truman or President Eisenhower. Any delay in the handling of the case would make it almost certain that the latter will have to make the decision whether or not to send the two atom spies to the Sing Sing electric chair.

30 Years or Less

Some who want to see the Rosenbergs saved have urged that the plea be presented to Truman, on the ground that he might not wish to make the confirmation of a death sentence virtually his last act of office. They point out, too, that Truman commuted the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, the Puerto Rican who was condemned to die for his part in the attempted assassination of the President—in which a White House guard and another Puerto Rican were killed.

Those who believe Truman would be more inclined to reduce the sentence of the Rosenbergs (there is no way under law that they could be given life imprisonment; only 30 years or less) argue that Eisenhower frequently had to and did approve death sentences handed up by military courts. And, also, that as a military man, Eisenhower would take a sterner view of the theft of great military secrets than would a civilian.

On the other hand, we have heard followers of the case assert that the Rosenbergs would have a better chance with

Eisenhower. Anyway, we'll soon know... and the rival attorneys wished they did right now.

CLIPPING FROM THE
JOURNAL AMERICAN

JAN. 8 1953

N. Y. Division

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JAN 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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A-Spy Lemity Plea Argued

A plea for a reduction in the sentence of Morton Sobell, convicted as an atomic spy along with doomed Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was made today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman who reserved decision. Sobell is serving 30 years in Alcatraz for his part in the conspiracy.

Opposing defense attorney Howard Meyers' plea that the sentence be reduced to five years. Asst. U. S. Atty. Kilsheimer said:

"Sobell has shown no cooperation or remorse for his part in the crime. He was in a very strategic job during the war and much classified material passed through his hands."

Letters from Sobell's wife and his mother urging his sentence be cut were presented by the defense.

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N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATE: JAN 8 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

A-74

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Traitors Must Pay

In March, 1940 when the Bulletin was born, a statement of editorial policy was published. The editors maintained that they would devote themselves to the printing of local news and editorializing only on local issues.

Only three times in the past have we let national or World-wide issues creep into the editorial columns. For the fourth time in 667 editions of the Bulletin we are forced to take a stand on a major point.

Last Wednesday morning as we sat in the living room completing plans for New Year's Eve the telephone jingled. A friend, on the other end of the line, told us of the death of a mutual friend on the sub-zero battlefield of Korea—the same boy who was killed four days after Christmas had previously been cited for heroism in World War II.

Shocked we let the telephone settle in its cradle. In a few brief seconds World War II, the peace, and bloody Korea with more than 120,000 casualties passed in review. We remembered the Christmases and New Years away from home. We remembered the youngsters who died in the Christmas morning (1943) assault on Bougainville in the Pacific and the terrible battles in France during the holiday seasons.

To escape the melancholia that had inadvertently set in we went to the door to pick up the mail. Only one piece greeted us—a plain white envelope bearing a Room address of a building on Sixth Ave.

Opening it was discovered a glaring headline—"THE ROSENBERG'S MUST NOT DIE." It was written on a letterhead of "The Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case."

It was dated November 26, 1952 and stated that the fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is now in the hands of President Harry S. Truman. "Their execution may take place during the Christmas and Chanukah season unless he spares their lives."

It asked that we write to Truman asking clemency for "these two young parents." This so called committee even had the effrontery to ask for a donation to help finance radio and television appeals.

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Bulletin*
Jan 8, 1953
DIVISION

611578-A743

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

The letter, its contents and its appeal to save two persons guilty of a crime far more heinous than murder brought forth this editorial. We appeal to mothers and fathers, veteran's organizations and church groups to demand that the execution be carried out as directed by the sentencing Judge Irving Kaufman.

As late as last Friday Kaufman refused to change his decision—that the spies must die.

The committee to save the traitors, is similar to a Communist Front Organization. It would have us believe that the Rosenberg's are not rotten spies for Russia. It lists scores of "big names" as opposed to the punishment meted out by Justice Kaufman. They have used the American courts and the U. S. mails to try to save two people who betrayed the trust of Free America. They have appealed to hundreds of American mothers and fathers whose sons and daughters fought in the great wars. They have appealed to people who have been victims of the Communists.

An old Communist front organization trick is to list a group of big names in an effort to influence gullible Americans. These people who lend their names to such organizations have been described as a "Sixth column" by the Dutch Daily Trouw. According to Time magazine the Dutch paper wrote:

"Communism has as its ally not only the fifth column embodied in the Communist parties devoted to Moscow but a sixth column of moral simpletons, ministers, artists and professors who are against Communism but who are also against 'America' and who walk into every trap, no matter how simple, set up by Moscow."

J. Lewis Ames, vice president of the advertising agency Ruthrauff-Ryan, and a former special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation recently told a group of women on the North Shore that he believed these persons who "so willingly" joined Communist front organizations and later protested their innocence were "guilty by association."

Almost all of Ames service with the FBI was spent probing Communist activities and Front organizations. He is considered an expert on the subject.

Therefore we urge that you do not be misled. There is no doubt of the Rosenberg's guilt. An emotional appeal because of their children is sickening—they should have thought of that before becoming spies. Each day American fathers are being killed in Korea—many because the communists have our own "secret weapons"—the plans of which were given them by disloyal Americans.

FILE 65-15348-A

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Serials 744 Date

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FILE 65-15348-1 1/20/53

Class Number Last Serial Date

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Serials transferred to 65-15348-D-65 Date

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FILE 65-15348-A

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FILE 65-15348-A

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THESE DAYS:

About Rosenberg Plea for Clemency

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Freedom of thought, speech and expression are guaranteed by the American Constitution; freedom to steal is permissible nowhere. In the case of the spies, the Rosenbergs, their crimes were treason and theft. Advocates of the spies even sought to find a moral basis for stealing.

Thousands of letters, telegrams and telephone calls came to Judge Irving Kaufman of the United States District Court in New York from agitated persons. In court, the Rosenbergs' lawyer put on a melodramatic show designed to melt the heart of the judge. One might melt over a youth caught stealing his first car, but never over a spy.

The Rosenbergs were convicted by due process of the law. They have had 21 months of stays and appeals. They may still try the President of the United States for what they call justice. As Judge Kaufman said in his decision: justice is what they got. They cannot get themselves to ask for mercy, for being Marxists, they must be atheists. Mercy comes from God. A Communist does not put his trust in God but in Stalin.

Tried to Pressure Court

About 5,000 letters, I understand, were written in response to a solicitation by counsel for the Rosenbergs. This lawyer, an officer of the court, who should put his faith in the American system of jurisprudence, seeks to put pressure on the court, to frighten the judge, by asking prominent persons, particularly those with a penchant for publicity, to write the judge without having read the evidence or even the judge's decision. It is amazing how easy it is to get some people to sign their name to anything.

RECEIVED FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATE: JAN 9 1953
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Irving Kaufman is a fine jurist with a capacity for philosophy and a reaching for fundamental moral principles. He is a Jew by religion and if that matters at all, it is that the moral basis for conduct is, for him, steeped in the laws of God. Deeply American, he could say with emotions arising out of his own life:

"The defendants were born in America, reared in America and educated in the public schools of America. They had lived their entire lives among us; they had all the advantages of our free institutions and had enjoyed the privileges of American citizenship. They have been allowed to progress and develop in freedom and self-respect. As citizens of America, being numbered as one of us, they chose the path of traitors and decided to abandon those who had nurtured and fed them in favor of a nation whose ideology was repugnant to everything we have learned, lived for and to which we have been dedicated..."

Everything has been tried by the Rosenbergs except the only step that can justify their existence as human beings: they have never confessed; they have shown no contrition; they have not been penitent. They have been arrogant and tight-lipped.

Disgraced Children

Their counsel has pled that the judge have mercy on their children. But they have forgotten mercy for their own children. They have imperilled their children's lives. They have brought such disgrace upon them, sinning without a thought that such disregard for human decency embarrasses children who suffer more than the parents do.

What is the name for a son of a spy? Did Julius Rosenberg think of that when he headed a syndicate of scoundrels to steal from his native land its most guarded military secret? He forgot his children when he negotiated with the Russians. He and his wife, Ethel, were not, as Judge Kaufman points out, "minor espionage agents; they were on the top rung of this conspiracy... He was always the principal recruiter for scientists and technicians and the guiding spirit of the conspirators. And at all times Ethel Rosenberg, older in years, and wise in Communist doctrine, aided and abetted and advised her husband."

It is impossible to forgive these spies; it would be possible to commute their sentences, if they told the story fully, more than we now know even after these trials. They can still serve America by revealing the nature of this plot, its instigation, how much was spent on it, who paid the expenses, how the money was transmitted. Klaus Fuchs confessed. David Greenglass confessed. Harry Gold confessed. The Rosenbergs remain adamant in their loyalty to the devil, Joe Stalin. Then let them go to the devil.

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Rosenbergs' Life Appeal Dispatched to Truman

Defiant to the last, atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today appealed to President Truman to spare their lives.

Executive clemency was asked in two identically worded 40-page petitions filed with the Department of Justice in Washington. Reaching for what may be their last chance to escape death in the electric chair, the couple refused to confess their guilt or yield to the mountain of evidence that convicted them of a crime the sentencing judge has called worse than murder.

Stick to Principles

They asserted they could not abandon their principles "even in the face of imminent death."

Charging that they were convicted at a passion-rousing trial, the Rosenbergs said the course of expressing guilt, penitence and remorse to obtain mitigation of the sentences was not open to them because they were innocent.

Delivered by Courier

Announcement of the filing of the petitions was made by the

doomed couple's attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, at his office at 401 Broadway. He said an associate had delivered the documents in person to the pardons attorney at the Justice Department.

The move automatically forces a postponement of the execution, which had been set for 11 p.m. Wednesday. Mr. Bloch said he visited the Rosenbergs yesterday in the death house at Sing Sing and obtained their signatures to the documents. He said he had served a stay of execution notice on the Sing Sing warden.

Ask for Full Pardon

The Rosenbergs asked for a full pardon or commutation of their sentences to prison terms.

Rosenberg, 34, and his wife, 36, were convicted March 29, 1951, of conspiring to deliver atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Judge Irving R. Kaufman sentenced them to death. Last week he refused to grant judicial clemency.

Mr. Bloch said he now had "no way of knowing what the time will be."

65-11375-A249

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JAN 10 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED JAN 10 1953
FOURTH EDITION DIVISION

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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

A-Spies File Plea with Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP). —Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atom spies, appealed to President Truman today to spare their lives.

They have been sentenced to die in the electric chair at New York's Sing Sing Prison next Wednesday for conspiring to give atom secrets to Russia.

A representative of defense counsel filed the plea for Presidential clemency at the Justice Department at 9:30 this morning. **THEIR LAST HOPE.**

Federal Judge Irving Kaufman of New York had given them until today to file the petition. He said its filing would automatically mean a stay of execution until five days after the President announces his decision on the clemency appeal.

The Rosenbergs, husband and wife, have lost all their court appeals and the appeal to the President was their last resort.

Marching pickets asking clemency have been patrolling outside the White House in recent days.

A Justice Department official said the appeal goes now to the department's pardon attorneys who will review the whole case. They will make their recommendation to Atty. Gen. McGranery and he in turn will give his to the President.

BOTH DENY GUILT.

The official described the petition as quite lengthy but said he didn't yet know on what arguments it was based.

Rosenberg, 34, and his wife, Ethel, 36, were convicted March 29, 1951, of conspiring to turn

America's atom bomb secrets over to Russia.

In denying judicial clemency last week, Judge Kaufman called their crime worse than murder.

The Rosenbergs maintain they are innocent.

The argument used unsuccessfully by the defense in court appeals contends that the pre-trial publicity was prejudicial to the accused; that the Government used "perjured" testimony and that the information the Rosenbergs allegedly passed to the Russians was "public knowledge and not secret."

If Truman does not act before he goes out of office Jan. 20 the life-or-death question for the Rosenbergs will be up to President-elect Eisenhower and his attorney General, Herbert Brownell.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

JAN 10 1953

65-15348-A-750

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JAN 10 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Fuchs, a German physicist who had worked on the project in this country. Fuchs pleaded guilty and got 15 years, under British law. But he cooperated with the Federal Bureau Investigation, then hot on the trail of the American ring.

Shown photos of 1200 employees of the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb installation, he identified Harry Gold as a co-conspirator. Gold had carried bomb secrets from Fuchs to Anatolis H. Yakovlev, Soviet vice-consul in New York from 1944 to 1946.

Excellent. Very Valuable.

Gold pleaded guilty and received a 30-year sentence. He, in turn, identified David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's younger brother, as a second Los Alamos spy. He established contact with Greenglass. Gold testified at the trial, by presenting half a Jello

box top Yakovlev had handed him

It fitted perfectly the half which Julius Rosenberg had given his brother-in-law.

Bomb secrets he transmitted to Yakovlev from Greenglass. Gold also testified, were described by the Soviet official as: "Excellent. Very valuable."

The Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Milton Sobell, a City College of New York classmate of Julius, and the Russian vice-consul were indicted. Yakovlev, meanwhile, had fled back to Russia. The trial started March 7, 1951 before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman. At the outset, Greenglass plead guilty and, for his cooperation, drew 15 years in prison.

Among the 20 prosecution witnesses, Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, played a major role in convicting Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their testimony, running into hundreds of pages, depicted the Rosenbergs as avid Communist party members who became

amazement, that Greenglass was working "on the most dangerous weapon ever perfected."

He paid Ruth's expenses to New Mexico to recruit her husband into the ring. Hesitantly, she complied. At first, Greenglass balked. Then he agreed.

Greenglass first furnished his brother-in-law with a map of the Los Alamos layout and names of scientists whom Rosenberg later tried to recruit. In January 1945, Greenglass testified, he gave Julius sketches of a lens mold he'd been working on. Julius in turn described the bomb which was not dropped until seven months later.

Bragged of Stealing Fuse.

Back in New York the following September, Greenglass said, he handed Julius 12 pages of notes further describing the bomb. Ethel typed them out.

Julius, according to Greenglass, bragged of stealing a proximity fuse for the Russians while working as a civilian engineering inspector for the Army Signal Corps.

A third witness, Max Elitcher, came forward and told the jury that his close friends Rosenberg

and Elitcher, with whom he worked in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, both tried to induce him to steal Navy secrets for Russia. Rosenberg, he added, talked about the "fa-cists" in America who were denying military information to Russia.

There Has Been a Leak.

Elitcher never quite gave in. But shortly before Christmas, in 1946, when he dropped in on the Rosenbergs unexpectedly, he testified, Julius warned: "There has been a leak in this espionage business. You ought to stay away from me entirely."

Fuchs' arrest in London early in 1950 threw the Rosenbergs into a panic, according to the testimony. Julius hurried to the Greenglass apartment, pressed \$1000 on David and urged him to flee to Mexico. Julius instructed David to write the Soviet ambassador there and sign the letter "I Jackson." His wife was in the hospital, so David disregarded the warning.

The day after Gold's arrest, Rosenberg handed Greenglass \$4000 wrapped in brown paper to use "if anything happens."

The defense contended that

master minds of the spy operation here.

Ruth told how she had dinner with the Rosenbergs after her husband, drafted into the Army, had been sent to Los Alamos. Julius, she testified, remarked he was no longer attending party meetings or reading the Daily Worker.

When Ruth asked why, Ethel interjected: "Because Julius has got to the point of doing what he wanted to do all along. He's given the Russians information." Then Rosenberg informed Ruth, to her

Greenglass was unequipped to handle intricate atomic data; that the Greenglasses were self-confessed spies and "were trying to murder people for money"; that they sought revenge on the Rosenbergs over a family business disagreement.

Emmanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' lawyer, said Julius was "like a schnook (dope)," obligingly doing things for Greenglass. He dismissed the Jello box top story as "fantastic" and "something kids hear on a Lone Ranger TV program."

Rosenberg, on the stand, denied all, even that he knew his brother-in-law ever was at Los Alamos. Seven times he refused to say, on grounds of self-incrimination, whether he'd ever been a member of the Communist party.

Ethel denied she ever typed atomic bomb data. She insisted she never spied.

The prosecutor, Irving H. Saypol, introduced evidence that the Rosenbergs themselves tried to flee the country after Fuchs' arrest. When they entered denials, he produced a photographer who testified he'd made passport pictures for them both.

Ammunition for Drive.

The jury was out overnight; then found Sobell and the Rosenbergs guilty. Sobell got 30 years; the Rosenbergs, death.

To date, not one of them has shown the slightest sign of co-operating with the government. From the death cell in Sing Sing, the Rosenbergs are steadily supplying ammunition to the Communists' drive in their behalf.



Convicted atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg pictured together during their 1951 trial that ended in death sentences. AP Photo



Harry Gold (right) made no fight against charges he participated in the espionage plot. He pleaded guilty and received a sentence of 30 years. AP Photo

FILE 65-15348-A 1/21/53
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Considine Tells of Rosenbergs:

The Inside Story Of Two A-Spies

This is the story of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who, as you read this, sit in separate death row cells in Sing Sing prison wondering how many days they have to live. For this series, Bob Considine has delved deeply into official and private source material and interviewed the major personalities involved in the Rosenberg case, one of the most astounding disclosures of espionage and conspiracy in American history.

By BOB CONSIDINE,
International News Service Staff Correspondent
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At the beginning of any scrutiny of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, their lives, crimes, legalistic gyrations, propaganda roles, impending electrocution and Red-labeled "martyrdom," it should be stated that theirs was essentially a clearcut spy case.

They violated the provisions of Title 50, Section 32, the United States Code, by funneling atomic, fire-control, submarine detection and other guarded U. S. military secrets to Soviet Russia. They were caught, indicted, tried, and given the maximum sentence—death.

The Rosenbergs, parents of sons aged nine and five, might have died in comparative obscurity during the originally assigned week of May 21, 1951, and been remembered chiefly as the first persons ever sentenced to death for espionage by a U. S. civil court and the first to die in Sing Sing by Federal decree.

But shortly after the couple

Continued on Page 8, Column 1.

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N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATED JAN 11 1953

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15348A 752

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JAN 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

the nation was at war, the maximum penalty becomes death.

Julius Rosenberg and his wife, three years older than he and even more immersed in communism and its requirements for regimentation, either singly or together stole a complete proximity fuse from the Emerson Electric Co. This fuse—a device that exploded a shell or bomb with deadly effect above or near a target, without contact—was one of America's most jealously guarded World War II secrets.

They gathered information about the latest U. S. Navy sub-detection devices, processed bizarre data on a man-made satellite to be rocketed beyond the gravitational pull of the earth, acted as paymaster and patron of lesser war-time spies, and continued their activities after it became abundantly apparent that Russia was no longer an ally.

Judge Calls Crime "Worse Than Murder"

As Judge Kaufman put it, Ethel Rosenberg was a "full-fledged partner."

It was their work in the field of the atomic bomb, however, that was the principal cause of the death sentence imposed by Judge Kaufman, a gravely concerned man who spent many hours of contemplation and prayer in his synagogue before rendering the hard verdict.

In gathering and submitting to their Russian superior—Soviet Vice Consul Antoli Yakolev—a treasury of atomic information, via their willing dupe, Sgt. Greenglass, the condemned Rosenbergs committed a crime which Judge Kaufman denounced as "worse than murder." In passing sentence the Federal jurist, shaken physically by the experience, said:

"It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done."

Judge Kaufman has been sub-

jected to enormous pressure since imposing sentence. The full scope of that pressure probably never will be known. But he has never wavered; never failed to give the Rosenbergs' defense counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, recourse to every available avenue of appeal.

The Rosenberg appeals, in contrast to the painfully apparent wishes of the Communist Party that they be silenced forever after a period of exploitation, have been abundant. When every conceivable legal facet was explored and exhausted, from the setting aside of the judgment completely to a reduction of the sentence, the case was sent to the White House.

As the end approaches in the tumultuous case, and planned as well as spontaneous pleas for mercy cut through the crash and thunder of Communist abuse, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—as people—are all but pushed into the background.

They have become symbols. Russia has set them up as "little people" caught in the mangle of imperialistic capitalism. The United States sees in their impending electrocution a perpetual warning to all other spies that it places great value on its military secrets.

But only a few years ago these Rosenbergs were not symbols. They were hardly distinguishable among other young New York couples of moderate means eager to improve their lot in life. What happened to them?

(Tomorrow: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and how they entered the big conspiracy.)

Rosenbergs Appeal to Truman

By JAMES PATTERSON
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, due to die in Sing Sing's electric chair next Wednesday for passing atom bomb secrets to Russia, assured themselves of an automatic stay of execution by appealing to President Truman for executive clemency.

"We are innocent," the Rosenbergs stoutly maintained in their mercy petition. And they added, "We are too young to die." Julius is 34, his wife 36.

But they vowed they would go to the electric chair before they would express guilt, penitence or remorse.

Last week Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman granted them a re-



Julius Rosenberg
Ethel Rosenberg
Too young to die, their plea.

prieve provided they asked for Presidential pardon-by today. The ruling delayed their execution until five days after the President makes his decision if it is unfavorable.

The appeal will be studied by Justice Department pardon attorneys before it is sent to the White House. If President Truman does not act on the plea by the Jan. 20 Inauguration the decision will rest with his successor, Dwight Eisenhower.

The Rosenbergs spied for Russia from 1945 until 1950. The joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee has estimated that atom-bomb data transmitted to Russian agents by the Rosenbergs speeded the development of the Soviet A-bomb by 38 months.

The appeal was filed at the Justice Department this morning by Michael B. Atkins, an associate of Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the condemned pair.

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The text of the clemency appeal—actually two separate but similar petitions by Rosenberg and his wife—was given out in New York by Bloch.

Mrs. Rosenberg said in her petition their chief reason for asking clemency was that "we are innocent."

Can't Express Guilt

"We are conscious that were we to accept this verdict, express guilt, penitence and remorse, we might more readily obtain a mitigation of our sentences," she said. "But this course is not open to us."

"We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

The Rosenbergs continued:

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We do not want to die. We are young, too young for death. We want to see our two young sons, Michael and Robert, grown to full manhood."

Pickets continued to march across the street from the White House carrying signs demanding a pardon for the Rosenbergs.

The technique of a Broadway press agent was used on Broadway last night by the Civil Rights Congress in its fight for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the condemned atom spies.

Precisely at 8:30 P. M., "Save the Rosenbergs" leaflets began spewing from a sixth floor window of the Hotel Claridge, Broadway and 44th St. At the same time, a loudspeaker blared the same message from a fifth floor room.

Simultaneously, 100 pickets carrying signs urging clemency marched on Broadway from 43d to 44th Sts.

Police, investigating the source of leaflets and sound in the hotel, found a leaflet-ejecting machine and a record player, both rigged by a clock mechanism to go off at 8:30 P. M. One room was rented by an individual who signed without address, and the other by a man with a Philadelphia address.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from page one)

Rosenbergs File for Clemency; Eisenhower May Have to Decide

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, convicted of atomic espionage for Russia, made an eleventh-hour move today to escape the death penalty by appealing to President Truman for clemency.

The appeal was filed at the Justice Department at 9:30 this morning by Michael B. Atkins, associate defense counsel. It was based on a contention that they were innocent and was couched in a defiant vein, bitterly accusing accomplices who testified against them of trading "Judas words" for a few years of their miserable lives.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced the couple to

death in March, 1951, told them last week that if they appealed for clemency by today he would issue a stay of execution which would run for five days after the President's decision had been announced. Otherwise, they would be electrocuted next Wednesday. All their other court appeals have failed.

The appeal will go through normal channels of study by the pardon division of the Justice Department, after which an opinion will be forwarded by the Attorney General to the White House. Justice Department officials said that they did not know how long the appeal would take to reach the White House, but the presumption (Continued on page 18, column 1)

was that Attorney General James P. McGranery would forward it to Mr. Truman before his Administration comes to an end Jan. 20. There was some doubt, however, whether Mr. Truman would act on it, or would leave it for his successor.

The President is vested by the Constitution with full powers of clemency except in cases of impeachment. Mr. Truman, however, has scrupulously followed the recommendations of his Attorney General in clemency cases. The only exception which officials could remember was last July when the President commuted the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, the Puerto Rican Nationalist who had tried to assassinate him.

Insist They Are Innocent

The forty-one-page petition of clemency asserted, "We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest." The petition charged that testimony of Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, brought about their conviction. Greenglass was sentenced to fifteen years after turning state's evidence against his sister and brother-in-law; he testified that he copied plans for the Nagasaki-type bomb—more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb—while on duty as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., base and turned them over to the Rosenbergs for the Soviet spy ring. He will be eligible for parole in 1956.

The defendants denied that they knew the confessed Soviet spy courier Elizabeth Bentley, who testified against them. They charged United States Attorney Irving Saypol, who prosecuted their case, with "reprehensible" conduct and claimed a new trial on the ground of adverse publicity during the trial.

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J. A. Harrington

"The oral testimony of self-interested perjurers, confessed spies and disreputable characters from the lowest dregs of society" was used to incriminate them, they charged.

Call Sentence Unprecedented

The Rosenbergs also said that "never before in the entire history of the United States has a civil court either in peace or war decreed a sentence of death for the crime of espionage."

The law permits the death sentence for peace-time atomic espionage, but not for other peace-time spying. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee reported in April, 1951, that atomic information obtained by the Russians from spies had saved it eighteen months' work on the atomic bomb. In sentencing the Rosenbergs, Judge Kaufman called their offense "worse than murder."

The twin petitions, alike except for references to "my wife" or "my husband," expressed no feelings of guilt, penitence or remorse. They said that the appeal was motivated by the Rosenbergs' desire to maintain their integrity and not "to achieve the questionable 'glory' of some undefined martyrdom."

The Communists have been trying to make the Rosenbergs a cause celebre all over the world. Pickets continued today to parade on East Executive Ave., which fringes the White House grounds.

ROSENBERGS FILE CLEMENCY PLEAS

Justice Bureau Gets Petitions for Presidential Action on the Atomic Spies

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies, appealed this morning to President Truman for executive clemency to save them from the electric chair.

The petition was filed in the office of the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice at 9:30 o'clock this morning on the last day provided for filing under provisions of a stay of execution granted Monday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

In the stay of execution Judge Kaufman had specified that if the couple, originally scheduled to be put to death in Sing Sing Jan. 14, failed to win executive clemency a new date for the execution would be set five days after the President had acted.

Officials in the Justice Department declined to estimate how long it would be before the case was actually presented to the White House by Attorney General James P. McGranery. A report will first be prepared by Daniel M. Lyons, pardon attorney. The preparation of such a report normally calls for correspondence with the prosecuting officials and judges who have acted in the case.

When the report is completed the Attorney General transmits it to the White House with or without the department's recommendation.

Department of Justice officials

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

ROSENBERGS FILE CLEMENCY PLEAS

Continued From Page 1

cial, who asked not to be identified, said there was no possibility of estimating the time required for the preparation of this case. Neither, he said, was there a possibility of arriving at an average time required for arranging clemency petitions for presentation to the White House.

This official said he was not even certain the Justice Department's report would be completed before President Truman left office Jan. 20, although he indicated he thought it would be.

The last occasion in which an executive clemency action received prominent attention was when Mr. Truman issued a clemency order last July sparing the life of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican who had been sentenced to death for attempting to assassinate the President in Blair House.

Dispensed With Report

In this instance, however, President Truman dispensed with the normal procedure of getting a report from the Department of Justice. He took the case directly to the White House and unexpectedly issued his order commuting the sentence to life imprisonment on July 24, a day before Puerto Rico's new Constitution went into effect. The timing indicated the President intended the move as a gesture of goodwill to Puerto Rico.

There remains the possibility that if President Truman received the Rosenberg petitions before leaving office he might decline to act in the matter, thus leaving the decision for his successor, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In New York, Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the two convicted spies, said he had filed an affidavit at 10:48 o'clock yesterday morning in the Southern District Federal Court attesting to the submission of pleas for Presidential clemency in Washington.

The forty-one-page clemency pleas, identical in language, were filed with the Justice Department on behalf of Rosenberg, 34 years old, and his wife Ethel, 34. Mr. Bloch said his action thus had stayed execution of the death sentence from next Wednesday until five days after the President had acted on the petitions.

The attorney said he had a letter from the Justice Department certifying the petitions had been filed by his associate, Michael B. Atkins, in the Office of Pardons. The letter also said the petitions had been docketed by Kenneth V. Harvey, an assistant pardons attorney.

Both Rosenberg and his wife as-

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NEW YORK TIMES
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...in their petition...
...were innocent. They...
...on March 29, 1951...
...conspiracy to deliver...
...atomic bomb information to Soviet Russia.
The Rosenbergs asked for full pardon or commutation of their death sentences and maintained they had been convicted in a "passion-rousing" trial.

During the trial both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg refused to answer whether they were or had been members of the Communist party. Judge Kaufman sustained them in their objections to answering, when both invoked the Fifth Amendment against giving testimony that might tend to incriminate or degrade them. In her petition for clemency Ethel Rosenberg said:

"The primary reason, I assert, and my husband with me, is that we are innocent.

"We are conscious that were we to accept this verdict, express guilt, penitence, and remorse, we might more readily obtain a mitigation of our sentences. But this course is not open to us.

"We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life, for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect.

"Yet, we have been told again and again, until we have become sick at heart, that our proud defense of our innocence is arrogant, not proud, and motivated not by a desire to maintain our integrity, but to achieve the questionable 'glory' of some undefined 'martyrdom.'

"We are not martyrs or heroes nor do we wish to be. We do not want to die. We are young, too young for death. We long to see our two young sons, Michael and Robert, grown to full manhood.

"We say to you, Mr. President, that the character of evidence on which we were convicted, and the force of the impact of certain circumstances in our case upon the mind of the jury, cannot assure the reasonable mind that this verdict was not corrupt. All of the factors in our case militate against death sentences. No sentence so irrevocable should in justice here be executed."

The Rosenbergs contended the case against them had "internal weakness," and attacked the verdict of guilty as unfair.

"No sentences of death are merited here," their petitions argued. "Our alleged crime was not treason. There was no charge of traffic with an enemy. We were sentenced while this country was at peace. There was no charge of intent to injure this country, and none was proved. Science disputes any aggravated injury to the welfare and security of the nation."

Turning to Judge Kaufman, who had described their crime as "worse than murder," the Rosenbergs assailed him for imposing

...the trial judge for failure to im-
...the death sentence. They attacked
...the trial judge for failure to im-
...compose sentences of life imprisonment,
...and quoted him as having said:
"If the Rosenbergs were ever to attain their freedom, they would continue their deep-seated devotion and allegiance to Soviet Russia."

The petitions argued that "there is no such crime in our constitutional scheme of things as 'a crime of the mind and the heart' alone.

"We appeal to your mind and conscience, Mr. President," the petition concluded, "to take counsel with the reason of others, and with the deepest human feelings, that treasure life and shun its taking.

"To let us live will serve all and the common good. If we are innocent, as we proclaim, we shall have the opportunity to vindicate ourselves. If we have erred, as others say, then it is in the interest of the United States not to depart from its heritage of open-heartedness and its ideals of equality before the law by stooping to a vengeful and savage deed."

Sentenced in 1951

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death by Judge Kaufman on April 5, 1951. Their conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals in February, 1952.

The Supreme Court on Oct. 13 of this year refused by a vote of 8 to 1 to review their appeals. Their last hope this side of the White House to escape the death chair vanished when Judge Kaufman denied an application to reduce their sentence.

In a lengthy opinion denying clemency Judge Kaufman repeated a declaration he had made on sentencing the two that in his judgment the crime of the two was worse than murder. In denying clemency Judge Kaufman also observed he had seen no evidence the two had experienced any remorse or repentance for their crime.

Judge Kaufman noted also that he had been subjected to "a mounting organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure."

While the petition for executive clemency was being filed this morning in the capital a picket line, organized some weeks ago, was parading on a street between the Treasury and the White House, asking President Truman to commute sentence of the two.

Between this group of fifteen picketeers there was a wooden street barrier separating them from two picketeers demanding that the death sentence be carried out. One of the latter bore a large picture of an electric chair over which was the legend, "Let Them Have It, Harry!" A policeman stood at each end of the barrier to keep the two groups separated.

There was no one in authority here who would even hazard a guess as to President Truman's action in the case. It was pointed out that he has extended clemency

...Federal crimes, some of which
...as high as 1,500 in his
...of office.

...majority of these, however,
...were to ex-convicts who had
...served their sentences but required
...executive clemency for restoration
...of citizenship. He commuted the
...sentence of Oscar Collazo, Puerto
...Rican who was convicted of at-
...tempting to assassinate the Presi-
...dent.

As against this and other com-
...mutations of the death sentence,
...however, the President has refused
...to act in a large number of other
...such sentences.

Along with the petition of sixty
...legal-size sheets presented this
...morning, two volumes of trans-
...script of the Court of Appeals
...proceedings and opinion were pre-
...sented to the pardon attorney's
...office.

Police Seize Loudspeakers Blaring Plea for Rosenbergs

An intricate propaganda demonstration in the heart of Times Square was broken up by police last night as the leftist Civil Rights Congress launched a full-scale campaign to save the lives of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Soon after the Rosenbergs appealed to President Truman for mercy—an action automatically staying their execution, which had been scheduled for next Wednesday—200 pickets carrying signs urging clemency for them appeared on Broadway and began marching between 43d and 44th St.

SHOWERS OF LEAFLETS, signed by the pro-Communist Civil Rights Congress, erupted from a sixth-floor window of the Hotel Claridge just as a hidden loudspeaker began blaring forth an appeal that Truman be petitioned to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

Police had hardly located and dismantled an automatic public address system hidden in an empty room in the Claridge when they heard the same message blaring from another concealed loudspeaker. It was found and confiscated by police searching the Hotel Ador, across the street.

The two loudspeakers were connected to record players



ATTY. EMMANUEL H. BLOCH
Leaves Federal Court after
filing plea.

(AP Photo)

hooked up to clocks which automatically started the recordings at 15-minute intervals.

POLICE SAID they confiscated the equipment because no permit had been issued authorizing public broadcasting. The hotel rooms had been rented to men who gave Philadelphia addresses.

About 60 police kept an eye on the demonstrators but there was no disorder.

Earlier, the Rosenbergs, insisting they were innocent, appealed to Truman for clemency.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided over their trial and sentenced them to death two years ago for delivering atomic secrets to Russian agents during wartime, had given them until yesterday to file the plea for Presidential clemency.

Judge Kaufman said the filing would mean an automatic stay of execution until five days after the President announces his decision.

THE 41-PAGE petition—filed with the Justice Dept. in New York and Washington, D. C.—quoted the Rosenbergs as saying they were innocent of the charges. But the husband-wife espionage team vowed they would go to the electric chair before they would express guilt, penitence or remorse.

Justice Department attorneys must process the appeal and make their recommendations. Then, Attorney General McGrath

turns the recommendations over to the President. It is not certain when this will occur and it is possible the life-or-death decision may ultimately be thrust upon President-elect Eisenhower.

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Considine on the Rosenbergs:

How Atom Spies Entered Big Plot

"Look Who's Crying!"—See Burris Jenkins Jr. cartoon on today's Editorial Page.

This is the second of six articles telling the story of condemned atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and the events that brought them to Sing Sing prison, where they now await death as traitors.

By BOB CONSIDINE

International News Service Staff Correspondent

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sang "Good Night, Irene" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and smiled fondly at each other as they were taken away from Federal Court in New York City after hearing themselves condemned to death as spies for Russia.

Veteran court attendants agreed they were the "coldest fish" they had ever seen.

At forbidding Sing Sing, where she waits to be the eighth woman to die in the prison's electric chair, and the first ever to die as a spy convicted by a U. S. Civil Court, soft, minnow-mouthed Ethel Rosenberg has been no trouble to matrons assigned to her.

While pickets parade before the White House, and before U.S. embassies and consulates throughout the world, demanding that she and her husband be spared, the placid little woman continues her reading, writes an occasional letter to her sons Michael and Robert or to her doomed husband who is in another wing of the death house.

Sometimes she even plays a little handball for exercise. She eats regularly and sleeps well, and takes pains with her soft brown curls that frame her round face.

Julius keeps up a somewhat heavy correspondence, much of

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

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Considine on the Rosenbergs:

How A-Spies Entered Big Plot

By BOB CONSIDINE

Continued from First Page

which has found its way into the "Daily Worker." He was quite indignant when the prison librarian either by accident or design sent him several books about the growth, glories and humanitarianism of the United States.

"I will not crawl," he assured "The Worker" in his next message. He regarded the selection of the books as another effort by U.S. authorities to persuade him to gain clemency by naming other conspirators in the wartime espionage apparatus and by giving details of its workings.

PLAYS NEAR DEATH CHAIR.

Rosenberg, a neat bespectacled man whose engineering training was received at City College of New York, evidenced no outward emotion last month when he described the electric chair and its operation to his two curious sons, come to visit him in prison. He, too, has played handball within what amounts to first-bounce distance of the room in which he is due to die.

The Rosenbergs can still save their lives and remove some of the stigma from their children, parents and relatives by contributing even sketchily to the fund of knowledge the Government possesses about the Communist conspiracy. But they show no intention of talking.

The Communist Party has convinced itself that the couple will carry their secrets to their graves. The party has gone all out to capitalize on their doom.

"Their lips have remained sealed and they prefer the glory which they believe will be theirs by the martyrdom which will be bestowed upon them by those who enlisted them in this diabolical conspiracy (and who, indeed, desire them to remain silent)," wrote Federal Judge Irving Kaufman in denying their application for a reduction of sentence.

The Rosenbergs sprang from desperately poor lower east side, New York families. Intelligent, ambitious, and seemingly devoid of harmful complexes, they went their separate ways through the public school system, grade school and junior high, and met at Seward Park high school.

Julius went on through C.C.N.Y. and was graduated in 1939 as an electrical engineer. Ethel Beame, an accomplished stenographer, who dreamed of being a singer. They were married in the summer of 1939 and for a time she supported him, while he looked for work, by clerking in the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The record is vague on why they became Communists, though Julius probably was recruited by friends at C.C.N.Y. But each embraced Marxism with zeal and now apparently are prepared to die in its name.

There is considerable evidence that the Rosenbergs labored mightily to spread Communism among their friends and relatives.

Most of their prospects may have slipped away. But one who did not was Ethel's younger brother, David Greenglass.

He stood in dumbfounded awe of the learning of his sister and brother-in-law. And he was grateful for the gifts Julius would bring to him—occasional tools, elementary machinist manuals, and always some Communist literature. He was delighted to join the Communist Youth League when the Rosenbergs assured him it was the "right" thing to do, just as he later considered it "right" as a sergeant at Los Alamos, to give them the atomic secrets they passed on to Russia.

Mere party membership linked the Rosenbergs, apparently about the time of the outbreak of World War II. Julius, always counseled by his deceptively jumpy wife, who at 36 is three years older, began sprouting his wings. By 1940 he was able to lord it over two other C.C.N.Y. classmates who were Communists, Morton Sobell and Max Elitcher, then both working in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, Washington.

GETS INTO SIGNAL CORPS.

By 1942, Julius had ingratiated himself enough with his superiors to become a semi-official leader of Communist or left wing Government employees connected with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. He was by then a civilian expert assigned to the Army Signal Corps.

By November, 1944, Julius Rosenberg had reached his goal. He had moved on beyond his cell and his recruiting activities to the status of spy. He was no longer reporting to fellow American Communists. He was reporting directly to Russians, who obviously had satisfied themselves as to his loyalty to the U.S.S.R. To them, among other things, he had delivered a proximity fuse which he carried out intact out of an electronic war plant he had visited in his Signal Corps capacity.

The identical fuse is now being

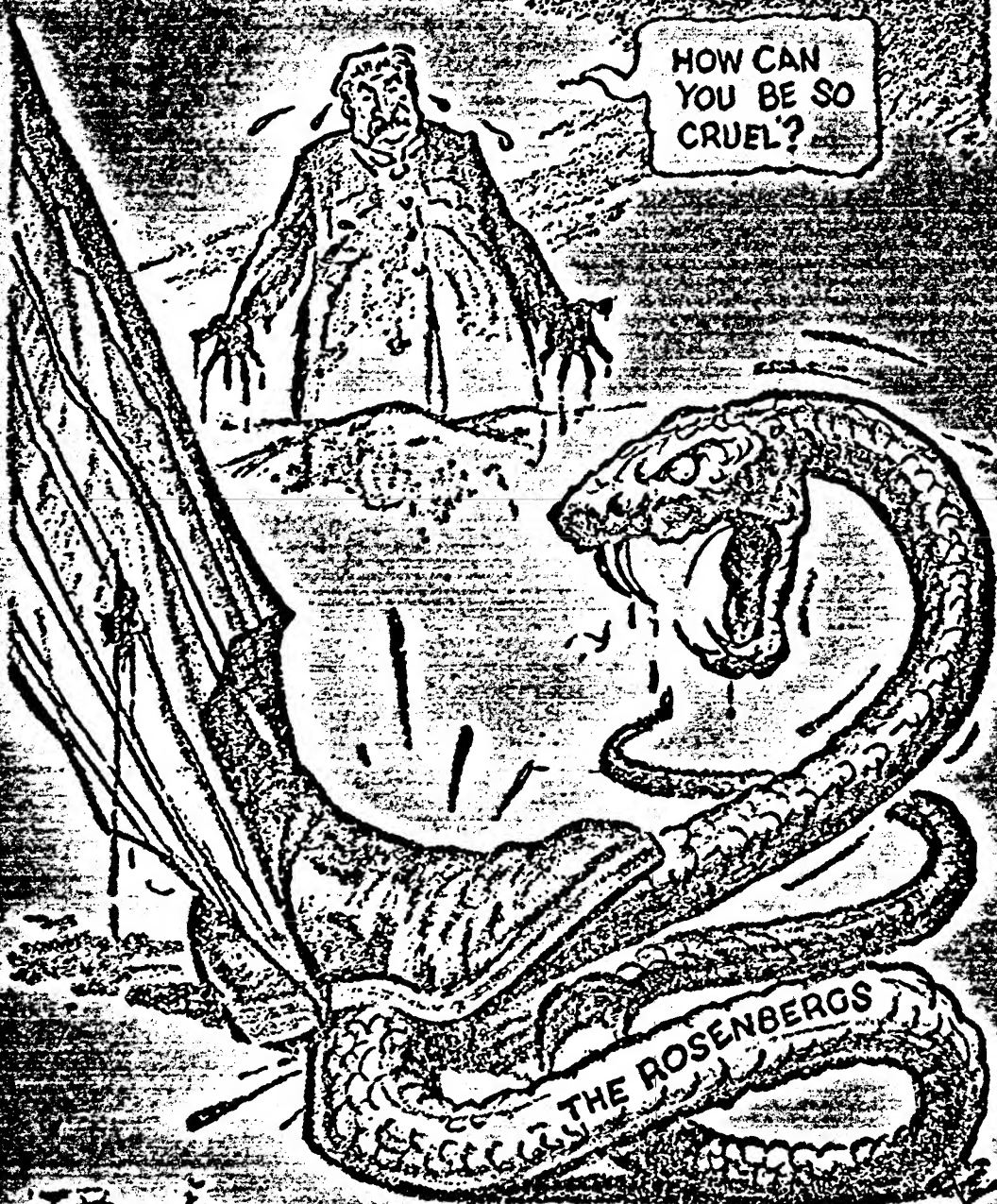
used against U.S. and UN aircraft in Korea.

Julius Rosenberg and his wife were now ready for the biggest job of their lives—and they laughed at how easy it was going to be.

Poor, clodfish, David Greenglass—on a millions-to-one shot—had been sent by the Army to Los Alamos, New Mexico, to work on the very weapon Russia wanted most of all, the atomic bomb! There was joy in the Rosenbergs' cheap apartment in Knickerbocker Village that November night when the crime which was to be called "worse than murder" began to unfold.

Look Who's Crying!

By Burris Jenkins Jr.



THE ROSENBERGS

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Walter Winchell Of New York

Man About Town

J. J. Shubert, the top Broadway showman, has been secretly married for 2 years. Her first name's Muriel... Hollywood's John Payne is courting an Egyptian eye-ful named Amy Guinard... Zsa Zsa tells chums the John Huston-Olivia De Havilland romance started at one of her Movietown parties... Ella Lee's son, Jimmy Kirkwood, and ballerina Muriel Bentley are practically at the altar... They say the Alexis Smith-Craig Stevens rekindling looks like... Betty Haas, ex-Latin Q. dolly (now a manicurist at the Savoy-Plaza), has olionaire J. Felder biting his nails... Rocky Marciano tells pals to invest in his return match with Jersey Joe. Says he'll stop the ex-champ in 4 innings... Senator John Kennedy and Jacqueline Bouvier of Washington debunked all the stems about merging. They are back to the "Hill" stage... E. Hemingway won \$2,000 at the Sans Souci (Habana) making The Hard Ten.

Washington Postmarks: One of the first songs to be recorded by Paul Robeson (for his new firm) is titled: "In Contempt," a musical attack on The House Un-American Activities Comm. Why not call it: "How Red The Robeson?"... When Mrs. Roosevelt leaves the UN she will do volunteer work for the American Ass'n for the United Nations... Central Intelligence is listing American (huh?) ship-owners using Panamanian flags to mask shipments to Red China... The FBI knows H'wood Reds and Yellow-Travelers plan to attack the movie industry—alleging the film firms "do not promote peace."... The Washington Post circulation (Hi, Boss!) keeps climbing.

Look (tomorrow) takes a sock at Josephoey Baker in its blast at Peron... Jean Sinclair's new beauance is Anthony Bault of Minneapolis. She's the ex-Mrs. Lex Thompson... Celestine Wainwright (kin of the General) and actor Lewis Charles are a Mermald Roomance... Henry McLeMore, the colyumist, and Mary Heg secretly merged about 4 months ago in Mexico, friends report... Paul Hartman and Ann Buckles of "Mrs. McThing" are quite a McThing... It's a blessed shevent over at the Reece Halseys. Pop's top cop opp at the Wnt. Morris litree dept... James Roach, the N. Y. Times turf expert, has corraled Irene Zwillman, the L. L. society ed. They wed next month... "Baruch Not Set for Job in Ike's Administration"... Why not invent one and call it: "Secretary of Brains"?

The Rosenberg death-sentence protests are strictly another Red pravdaganda stunt. Their co-conspirator Morton Sobell is completely forgotten by the Commies... He is doing 30 years in Alcatraz... The Rosenbergs' clemency plea was heard before a packed courtroom. But when Sobell also asked for a reduction of sentence (a few days later) the only spectators were reporters and two G-Men... Atom Spy Sobell is paying his debt the hard way On The Rock... Convicts took swings at him... He now has a Special Guard.

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Little Old NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

Did Winston Churchill indicate to Truman or Ike that NATO allies believe the U. S. should spike Commie propaganda outlets by commuting the death sentence of the Rosenbergs to life imprisonment? Electrocuting them, in the opinion of many informed Europeans, would bail out the Commies for their recent Prague trials and hangings, plus the future uses to which the Commie propagandists will put the two minor Rosenberg children. . . . Scores of planes, 600 extra Pullman cars, plus hundreds of extra railroad coaches to handle inauguration crowds. . . . Robert Taylor back to the coast. . . . Toots Shor's bartender, Johnny Morgan, died. He knew hundreds of celebrities. . . . Jack Warner's daughter, Barbara, El Moroccoing with Dennis Slater. . . . Virus flattened Whitney Bolton. . . . Merle Oberon here Thursday. . . . Freddy Martin busted his left hand—auto smash.

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'Mercy for Rosenbergs' Pickets Picketed by 'No Mercy' Pickets

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A small group of persons seeking clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg stood in the cold and rain before the White House today and prayed for mercy for the convicted atomic spies.

Across the street, another small group walked up and down carrying signs which read "No Mercy for the Traitors," "Death to the Rosenbergs," and "GIs Are Dying in Korea Because of Them."

Fifty Rosenberg sympathizers interrupted their twenty-four-hour picketing of the Presidential mansion to hold a brief prayer service. It was led by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross in New York.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair unless they receive Presidential clemency. They were convicted of stealing atomic secrets.

Leaders of the pro-Rosenberg group said there have been no real disturbances of their picket line. Once in a while, a passerby will hurl the epithet "traitor" at them. The picketeers are about equally divided between men and women.

A leader of the anti-Rosenberg group said it was not organized by any particular body. He said, "we're just Americans who believe the Rosenbergs are traitors, caused the death of other Americans and should die for the act."

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